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# DAILY REPORT

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## U.S. WARNING ON DISINTEGRATED SOVIET SATELLITE REPORTED

OW250353Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 25 KYODO--Japan was informed of the trouble involving a Soviet satellite carrying potentially deadly Uranium-235 over Canada, government sources said Wednesday. The Soviet satellite with a load of about 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of Uranium-235 plunged through the earth's atmosphere and crashed in northwest Canada Tuesday.

The sources said Japan was informed by the United States Saturday when it was found that the satellite was malfunctioning, but kept it secret to avoid a possible panic among the people. The U.S. notification showed a little possibility of the satellite making a re-entry over Japan, they added. They said the Defense Agency, however, was alerted to take precautionary measures.

## Contamination Assessed

OW250421Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 25 KYODO--The Science and Technology Agency said Wednesday air pollution caused by the re-entry into the atmosphere of a Soviet satellite over Canada would be minimal. Agency officials said, however, observation posts and local authorities have been ordered to conduct observations on radioactivity contamination of the air over the country. They said an estimated several thousands to tens of thousand curies of radioactivity were believed to be released into the air as the satellite plunged through the earth's atmosphere. Organizations with equipment to measure radioactivity pollution have been alerted, the officials said.

## SOVIETS ASKED TO CANCEL ROCKET TESTS

OW251139Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 25 KYODO--The government has instructed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to request the Soviet Union to call off meteorological rocket launching tests scheduled to be carried out January 27 to February 8 in the southern Pacific, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

According to the announcement, the request was made to the Soviet Government because some 70 Japanese tuna fishing vessels were operating around the area where Soviet launching tests are to be conducted. The government said in the request that it reserved the right to demand compensation under international law for any losses incurred by the Japanese as a result of the planned Soviet tests.

## SPACE AGENCY POSTPONES SATELLITE LAUNCH

OW231147Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 23 KYODO--The National Space Development Agency decided Monday on a 5-day postponement of the launching of an ionosphere-observing satellite, February 11 to 16. The decision came after the agency had received reports from its space center at Tanegashima, Kagoshima Prefecture, that a tape recorder mounted on the satellite has developed trouble.

## FUKUDA REPLIES TO DIET QUESTIONS ON POLICY SPEECH

OW241241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 24, KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda told the Diet Tuesday he felt deeply responsible for the economic difficulties now gripping the nation but said he was confident of achieving the 7 percent growth target in the new fiscal year. Fukuda admitted some of his economic policies had ended in failure, but added "there have been fields where we achieved a major success."

He noted that the economic growth rate of 5.3 percent achieved by Japan was the highest in the world and said the government was now able to take bold steps to overcome the recession and correct the balance of payments position. He then asked the Diet to evaluate highly "the efforts made by the government to bring about such a success." Fukuda made the statement in replying to questioners as the House of Representatives opened a 3-day plenary session for interpellation on the policy speeches made on Saturday by Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama and Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency. Spearheading the questioning were Socialist Airo Kitayama, Liberal-Democrat Masumi Esaki and Socialist Juko Nakamura, in that order.

When Kitayama accused the government of aggravating the depression by blundering in its economic policies, the prime minister said the government was "deeply reflecting on the wrong steps it had taken in this regard." Fukuda then began enunciating the achievements Japan had made economically, confidently predicting that the growth target of 7 percent would be achieved with the mammoth fiscal 1978 budget. To Kitayama's demand that the government copy the United States by taking steps to reduce income taxes, the prime minister said that under the present circumstances, emphasis should be placed on public spendings rather than on tax reduction in order to stimulate the economy. He thus made it clear that he would not permit tax reduction or revision of the national budget for reasons of the tight financial situation.

Asked to make up his mind on an early reopening of negotiations on the conclusion of the long-pending treaty of peace and friendship with China, Fukuda admitted nothing has been decided yet on the reopening of the talks. He asked his questioners to be patient, suggesting that the resumption of the negotiations was a delicate matter.

The prime minister promised to reexamine the economic plan drafted for the 1975-80 period because there had been "some differences between the economy envisioned in the plan and the actual state of the economy in Japan." He made this statement when Esaki pressed for reexamining of the long-range economic plan and explaining of his remarks favoring the yen's redenomination.

Backtracking from his earlier stand on redenomination, which is being opposed by some financial and opposition party leaders, the prime minister said he had no intention of carrying out a redenomination at the moment "because the economic situation is too unstable to think about it."

Nakamura demanded that the government adopt a policy to cope with the serious unemployment situation and expressed concern that the super-size national budget might trigger another inflation. Fukuda promised to give his best attention to stabilization of prices and said he would "apply the brake" if any signs of inflation arise.

To help improve the employment situation, particularly for the middle and higher age brackets, Fukuda said he would encourage extension of the retirement age and actively help enterprises hiring persons of relatively advanced age.

## FUKUDA MAY ATTEND UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW250103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 25, KYODO--A government official said Tuesday Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda might attend the opening of the United Nations special General Assembly session on disarmament in mid-May. The official suggested the Foreign Ministry was already studying details of Fukuda's possible participation in the UN session in New York following his discussion with President Jimmy Carter, expected in Washington from late April through early May.

## BRIEFS

DIETMEN LEAVE FOR PRC--Tokyo, Jan 17--Seven Liberal-Democratic Party members of the House of Councillors left Tokyo for Peking Tuesday morning for a visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The Diet members included Sakari Masuda. They are scheduled to return to Tokyo January 27. During their stay in Peking, the dietmen are planning to meet with Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW]

EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES--Tokyo, Jan 18--Japan's certified exports to communist nations in 1977 totaled 4,656.5 million dollars, down 3.5 percent from the previous year, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Exports to China increased 16.4 percent over 1976 to 2,023.2 million dollars. But those to the Soviet Union decreased 28 percent to 1,405.4 million dollars. Exports to Vietnam totaled 290.2 million dollars, a 9-fold increase over 1976. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW]

SURVEY SHIPS FOR PRC--Tokyo, Jan 18--Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co has won a Chinese order for two marine geophysical survey vessels after underbidding foreign rivals, company officials said Wednesday. The vessels will be equipped with sonobuoys and magnetometers to detect oil, gas and other offshore natural resources. The exploration ships will also have automatic navigation systems to control the timing for putting out sound waves. The deal, valued at about 3.5 billion yen, calls for delivery of the first ship by the end of December and the other by February 1979 to the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW]

IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION--Tokyo, Jan 14--Japan produced 102.4 million tons of crude steel in 1977, down 4.7 percent or 5 million tons from the previous year, according to preliminary figures published by the Japan Iron and Steel Federation. Output of blast furnace pig iron also decreased 0.8 percent from 1976 to 85.7 million tons. Carbon steel declined 5.5 percent to 88.71 million tons but specialty steel increased 0.9 percent to 137.7 million tons. Production of hot-rolled carbon steel came to 78.59 million tons, down 4.2 percent, and hot-rolled specialty steel to 10.28 million tons, up 4 percent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW]

## KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS SECOND DAY OF AGRICULTURE CONGRESS

SK250417Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)--The second day sitting of the National Congress on Agriculture was held on January 24.

The floor was taken by chairmen of the management board of many cooperative farms. The speakers deeply analysed and summed up the proud successes they made in gathering the richest harvest of grain ever known in history by successfully overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions last year when the adverse influence of the cold front was more serious than ever before and the precious experiences they gained in last year's farming.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attentively listening to the speeches, explained one by one problems concerning the farming method and scientific and technical norms our functionaries in the agricultural domain and the entire agricultural working people should strictly observe and implement without fail in applying the chuche-based farming method and gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guideline to be held fast to in this year's farming.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw with keen interest well-ripened maize ears sent by the Sogok cooperative farm in Sinhung County. At the meeting hall he held a few of them in his hand and showed them one by one to the attendants of the congress and taught that a high yield could be reaped if the maize farming was done well on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche-based farming method.

Hearing the speech on the successes and experiences of the members of the Sogok cooperative farm in Sinhung county who reaped a rich harvest in maize farming by tenaciously applying the chuche-based farming method despite the unfavourable conditions of the mountainous area, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the target of 10 million tons of grain would be attained ahead of schedule if farming was done as on the Sogok cooperative farm. He gave concrete teachings on how to apply the chuche-based farming method successfully in the maize farming.

It was announced at the congress that the workers of the February 26 factory, the Huichon machine-tool plant and the March 25 factory and the three-revolution team members sent there produced a great quantity of accessory parts of trucks and tractors, fodder makers and bearings outside their plans by intensifying a drive for assisting the countryside and sent them to the congress as a gift.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly praised the workers, technicians and office employees of the February 26 factory and the Huichon machine-tool plant, the workers, technicians and office employees of the March 25 factory and the three-revolution team members dispatched there who set a fine example in assisting the countryside and extended thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed a great solicitude by sending as a gift the valuable countryside-aid materials of our working class and three-revolution team members to many cooperative farms in various parts.

All the speakers proudly introduced the shining successes scored by them in last years farming. They said in an emotion-charged tone: We owe all our successes entirely to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who personally grasped all the processes from the first work of the years farming to its final work and gave meticulous guidance, directing in the van the farming of the whole country and spare nothing in solving problems arising in the farming work.

The speakers convincingly proved, citing concrete facts they experienced themselves in last year's farming, the great vitality and incomparable superiority of the chuche-based farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The speakers proudly said: The chuche-based farming method is a great farming method with inexhaustible might whereby we can increase the grain output as much as we wish despite any unfavourable weather and soil conditions if only we fully apply it without fail.

Though proud successes were registered in last year's farming, there are still much reserves to increase the grain yield, the speakers noted in unison. They spoke of concrete tasks to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

They stressed that to successfully carry out the huge task for this year they should, first of all, more fully acquaint themselves with the chuche-based farming method founded by the great leader, do all farm work scientifically and technically as required by the chuche-based farming method and fully tap the reserves for increased grain production.

The congress continues.

#### DEMOCRATIC REUNIFICATION FRONT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL SALVATION

SK250630Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0003 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text of an undated statement by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee on the first anniversary of the issuance of its letter to South Korea on national salvation]

[Text] It has been a year since a joint meeting of political parties and social organizations was held in Pyongyang reflecting the entire Korean people's aspiration for national reunification and a letter containing ideas for national salvation was sent to South Korean political parties, social organizations, people of every walk of life and overseas compatriots.

In the letter we suggested a new four-point proposal for national salvation such as the realization of grand union of the socialist forces of the North and the patriotic democratic forces of the South, the reduction of tension between the North and South and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, the removal of the roots of discord among the Korean people and the creation of an atmosphere of great national unity, and the convocation of a North-South political consultative conference.

The proposal we suggested reflected our patriotic initiatives for the union of all patriotic forces in the North and South, so as to deliver the nation and the people from permanent division and the danger of nuclear war--thus clearly manifesting the national will for realization of national reunification by the Korean people themselves.



This proposal, which was significant for our people's sacred struggle for national reunification, was enthusiastically responded to as soon as it was made public. All Korean people at home and abroad actively supported and welcomed the four-point proposal and waged a strenuous struggle to realize it, and the world's governments, democratic organizations and progressive peoples unanimously expressed their sympathy for our national salvation proposal and raised their voices for its realization.

If our national salvation proposal had been realized in conformity with the unanimous call of peoples at home and abroad there is no doubt that a new phase in the solution of our country's reunification would already be underway. However, none of our patriotic initiatives for the benefit of the nation and the people and for peace and peaceful reunification has been realized, even though a year has passed since they were suggested.

That our efforts for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification have failed to bear fruit is entirely attributable to the South Korean rulers' schemes for confrontation between the North and South and the "two Koreas" plot. From the beginning, South Korean authorities have directly slandered our proposal for national salvation which embodies the entire Korean people's ardent aspirations, and obstructed its realization.

We called for grand union of the North and South so as to have the Korean people themselves solve matters concerning national reunification. However, the South Korean puppets opted for strengthening collusion with foreign forces, turning their backs to the people. Not only did they try all sorts of schemes to have U.S. forces remain in South Korea, but also committed the treacherous act of plunging deeper into the embrace of their Japanese master.

We sought the creation of an atmosphere of harmony and unity among the Korean people. Nonetheless, the South Korean rulers strenuously adhered to a fascist anticommunist policy, further promoting an atmosphere of hostility and confrontation among the Korean people. Under the slogan of anticommunism they further strengthened the fascist yusin dictatorship, bestially oppressed people calling for democracy and peaceful reunification, regarded the northern half of the republic as dictatorial and continued without letup such antinational rackets as promoting confrontation among fellow Koreans.

We appealed for a reduction of tension between the North and South and elimination of the danger of nuclear war. However, the Pak Chong-hui clique became engrossed in war preparation, making the nation's situation more strained than ever before. Under the pretext of making preparations for the gradual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces, not only did they accelerate the militarization of the economy under the slogans of all-out security and victory in the initial stage of war, but also brought in more lethal weapons from the United States and frantically conducted war exercises.

Today, the rackets of the South Korean war maniacs have reached a point where they can ignite a war at any moment. All the treacherous acts of the South Korean puppets running counter to the people's interests and aspirations are based on and proceed from the criminal "two Koreas" policy. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has set permanent national division as the supreme goal and is spreading the theory that reunification is impossible and national division is advantageous, and frantically working to create two Koreas by despicably relying upon outside forces in its persistence on simultaneous admission to the United Nations and cross recognition.



Due to all the criminal acts of the South Korean puppets, the nation's situation is much worse than a year ago, and the future course of reunification is perceived as continuing to be difficult. Though the people's aspirations are for grand unity, a confrontation spirit has been heightened; though the people desire peace, the danger of war has increased; and though we aim at reunification, further divisive barriers have been erected.

A review of the past year clearly shows who seeks the grand unity of the Korean people and who seeks confrontation among them; who wants peace and who seeks war; who is patriotic and who is treacherous; and who works for reunification and who for division.

The Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee sternly denounces, in the name of all the Korean people, the unpardonable criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which has destructed the realization of our fair and aboveboard proposal for national salvation, tried to create "two Koreas" and heightened tension.

The prevailing situation today in our country urgently calls for realization, as soon as possible, of the four-point national salvation proposal which is entirely in keeping with the Korean people's will and interests. The road to realizing the four-point proposal is a patriotic one of firmly achieving the nation's peace, dispelling the dark cloud of war hanging over the people's heads, and an honorable one which leads to peaceful reunification and elimination of the danger of permanent national division. This road is the road for our people's survival and the one they should take.

All Korean people who care about the nation and the people and who aspire for reunification, regardless of the differences in their thoughts, ideologies, political views and beliefs, should not hesitate to join the pan-national struggle to realize the national salvation proposal.

The four-point national salvation proposal for the fatherland's reunification cannot be realized with the continuance of the treacherous group seeking national division. People of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots overseas should stoutly oppose the enemies of peaceful reunification who are obstructing the realization of the national salvation proposal and should vigorously struggle to crush the two Koreas plot by splittists at home and abroad.

When all the forces of the North and South are united in the sacred struggle for national salvation, the barriers of "two Koreas" will surely crumble and there will certainly be a new dawn for a reunified Korea. There is one land and one Korean people. The Pak Chong-hui clique should relinquish the divisionist "two Koreas" policy which our people do not want and step down from power, assuming full responsibility for all its criminal acts against the people.

On this occasion we would like to express our anticipation that the governments, democratic organizations and progressive peoples of all countries will further strongly denounce the divisionist acts of South Korean authorities in trying to create "two Koreas," and continue to demonstrate firm solidarity with our people's just cause of realizing the four-point national salvation proposal.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH VIETNAM SIGNED IN PYONGYANG

SK250343Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA)--The 1978 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang on January 24.

Present at the signing ceremony were Comrade Kye Ung-tae and Han Su-kil and other personages concerned, the members of the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Le Trung Nam, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to our country.

The protocol was signed by Han Su-kil, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and Nguyen Chanh, authorized by the Government of the SRVN.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0337 GMT 25 January reported that "Comrade Kye Ung-tae" met and had a "friendly talk" with the SRV government trade delegation on 24 January. "Personages concerned Han Su-kil" and Le Trung Nam, were reported present on the occasion.]

#### PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTAGE ON CAMBODIAN DEVELOPMENTS

##### Phnom Penh Anniversary Meeting

SK241110Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0704 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] According to a Democratic Cambodian radio report, a grand meeting to observe the 10th anniversary of the formation of Cambodia's revolutionary army was held in Phnom Penh on 17 January. Attending the meeting were chiefs of staff of the Cambodian army, navy and air force, representatives of workers and heads of state organs, numbering around 10,000.

Pol Pot, secretary of the central committee of the Cambodian Communist Party, spoke at the meeting. In the speech, he extended warmest felicitations to the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, especially those who are bravely fighting on the frontlines to defend the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, on behalf of the Cambodian Communist Party Central Committee and Central Military Committee, Democratic Cambodian Government and the entire Cambodian people. He said that the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces had not been strengthened and developed in peaceful circumstances, but by overcoming endless difficulties in the harsh and hard revolutionary struggle.

Noting the great victory attained by the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces on 17 April 1975, defeating the enemies within and without, he said: Our armed forces were able to defeat U.S. imperialism because they were led by the party, were composed of sons and daughters of workers and peasants, and were endlessly tested in the revolutionary war.

Our victory, he said, crushed the reactionary theory and propaganda that a small country cannot win a war, that a poor country cannot become self-reliant, that a small country cannot but be subjugated by others and that a poor people cannot but act in a way directed by others.

Touching on the victory scored by the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces in the struggle to defend the nation's territorial integrity, he emphatically said: We should further heighten revolutionary vigilance, strengthen political, ideological and organizational work, observe secrecy, defend the nation's territory, the revolution, the people and the revolutionary government, strengthen and develop defense capabilities and crush the enemies' espionage activities.

He also said that Democratic Cambodia should unite with as many as the world's revolutionary and progressive forces as possible, in accordance with its foreign policy, should maintain the nation's sovereignty, peace, neutrality and nonaligned policy and should firmly stand on the side of the nonaligned movement.

## Views of European Envoys

SK251205Y [Editorial Report SK] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0700 GMT 25 January reported that according to an AFP report, several European ambassadors to China, including Finland, who recently visited Cambodia, said after returning from that country that the Cambodian radio was broadcasting normally. "They stressed that the Cambodian radio was broadcasting about the correct and wise leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia. Referring to their travel to many areas in Cambodia, the ambassadors said they had perceived a strong national sentiment among the people in Phnom Penh and other rural areas, and that they had found no politics of terror or oppression.

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0708 GMT 24 January reported that according to an AFP report from Stockholm, Swedish Ambassador to Thailand Oberg recently sent the Swedish foreign minister a letter on his visit to Cambodia. The ambassador noted that his visit had made him aware that the Cambodian revolution is something astonishing and extensive. Mentioning how lives are being transformed in urban and rural areas, the ambassador wrote: "Wherever I went, I saw great agricultural and construction movements. However, I could not find men digging ditches with their bare hands, men being used as draft animals, rows of people forced to labor, and stone buildings being demolished as described by Western publications and as alleged by the vice foreign minister of Vietnam." The ambassador said he also questioned the "credibility of Cambodian refugee allegations, in an interview with Swedish television, regarding Cambodia's internal situation."

## NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR PUBLIC-SPIRITED FUNCTIONARIES

SK200530Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2313 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 20 January editorial: "Let All Power Organ Functionaries Become Faithful Servants of the People"]

[Text] Overflowing with fresh conviction and battle spirit, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, all the country's party members and working people are now turning out to brilliantly realize the first-year tasks of the grand second 7-year plan. In his speech before the first session of the Sixth SPA and in his New Year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the direction to endlessly strengthen our people's government and enhance the power organs' function and roles.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of our revolutionary power, has wisely led the struggle to strengthen and develop the people's government--in keeping with the demands of developing the revolution and the aspiration of the masses--and to variously enhance the function and role of the government from the day he established it. In particular the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has warmly led the power organ functionaries to faithfully serve the working masses, thus making possible endless advances and innovations in power organ work.

As a consequence our power organ functionaries have generally discarded the old work methods and styles, including bureaucratism, and displayed the trait of being true servants of the people. However the developing reality and the heavy tasks assigned us strongly call upon the power organ functionaries to further brilliantly carry out their honorable duties as faithful people's servants, thoroughly defending and protecting the interests of the working masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: To faithfully serve the working masses' interests is the honorable duty of the people's government. The people's government should regard defense and protection of the working masses' interests as its basic duty, and the power organ functionaries, should become the people's servants. That they should become the people's true servants is an essential demand stemming from our government's nature and the functionaries' noble mission. Our government is a true people's government which thoroughly defends the working masses' interests and responsible cares for their livelihood. This is the most important character of our government as a revolutionary one of a chuche-type.

All power organ functionaries are the people's representatives, elected by the working masses and accordingly, are supposed to serve as servants of the people. They should therefore work in accordance with the people's will and demands and dedicate themselves body and soul to the interests of the working masses. Under no circumstances should they violate this precept in their working attitude and activity.

There is no more honorable and fruitful thing for our power organ functionaries than to have the people's confidence and serve them. Nothing gives them more pride than being highly valued by people for their services to the party, revolution and the people's interests. Power organ functionaries' faithful work as servants of the people is a very important and proud task enabling the working masses to lead independent and creative lives and enjoy endless happiness.

It is one of the power organ functionaries' basic duties to thoroughly defend the working masses' political rights and interests and responsibly care for their material and cultural lives. When the functionaries smoothly run government organizations and briskly accelerate socialist construction, the working masses will come to enjoy better and happier lives as masters of the nation and society.

If the functionaries devote their best efforts and wisdom to the people's interests, proceeding from the standpoint that they are fully responsible for all aspects of the people's lives, the various policies advanced by our party and state will bear brilliant fruit. Our party's policy on the masses' welfare is executed by functionaries. Accordingly, the power organ functionaries' devotion to their efforts to the people is directly related to better transmitting the party's consideration to the people and to further deepening the masses' confidence in and support for the party and the republic's government.

If the functionaries mingle with the masses, truly displaying their affection and sincerely caring for the people's lives, the working people will come to feel the warmth of our party and government in their hearts and further unite around them. The working masses will also further demonstrate revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity in brilliantly implementing party policies if functionaries of the power organs faithfully serve the people, displaying new working methods and styles.

If the party members and working people instill the party policies deep in their hearts and make them their belief, they will further display spontaneous enthusiasm and limitless creativity. Therefore the masses' elevated revolutionary enthusiasm can continue to be enhanced and miracles and achievements in revolutionary struggle and construction can take place only if the power organ functionaries mingle with the masses and convey the great leader's teachings and the party's intentions to them, dynamically working for the implementation of party policies. This is because they are active propagandists on behalf of party policies and true educators of the masses.



At a time when the entire party and people have embarked on the historic march toward fulfillment of the new prospective plan by upholding the brilliant blueprint unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is now more urgent than ever to strengthen the roles of power organ functionaries. At present the entire party members and working people are filled with enthusiasm and a battle spirit, and the foundation for a new advance in socialist construction has been firmly provided. In this sense it can be said that a major key to bringing about an upsurge in revolution and construction lies with functionaries of the national economic organs--organizers and executors in implementing party policies--faithfully serving as the revolution's guiding personnel and the people's servants.

All power organ functionaries are therefore asked to endlessly earn the honor of being the people's servants on the sacred road of revolution and to repay the party's high political confidence in them with their loyalty--cherishing deep in their hearts the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work: "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," and the programmatic teachings in his New Year address.

In implementing duties as people's servants, the power organ functionaries should first have a chuche-type revolutionary view of the masses. The revolution is a work for the masses. Our functionaries should therefore regard the working masses as the most powerful and precious factor; carry out revolutionary tasks on the basis of their strength; and sincerely serve them. At the same time these functionaries should always adhere to the working class position and revolutionary principles in solving problems.

It is also necessary for the power organ functionaries to endlessly improve their work methods and styles and thoroughly work in conformity with the demands of the chongsan-ri method--the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work method--so as to become the people's servants. As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, correct work methods and styles are always important for the power organ functionaries working with state authority.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his best efforts to the matter of correct work methods and styles since the day he set up a true people's government, has time and again earnestly taught the power organ functionaries to dispense with bureaucratism and work in accordance with the great chongsan-ri method. The great leader taught as follows: The chongsan-ri method is the most popular and revolutionary work method based on the chuche viewpoint of the masses. The power organ functionaries should mingle with the masses, having a correct view regarding them.

The great chongsan-ri method personally originated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the synthesis of a role, attitude and revolutionary working method which all functionaries leading the masses and serving the people must firmly grasp. Thoroughly embodying this method is a key to our power organ functionaries' fulfillment of their mission as servants of the people. That the functionaries come to grips with the situation--working, learning and living with our masses--is the first requirement of the chongsan-ri method. All power organ functionaries must mingle with the masses, share both the bitter and sweet with them and correctly grasp their situation and work in accordance with it. By doing so, the functionaries can revolutionize themselves, teach the masses and learn from them. At the same time they can mobilize the endless power of the masses and thus successfully carry out revolutionary tasks.

Working in an office in a departmental and bureaucratic way, without going down to the battlefields occupied by the workers and peasants, has nothing to do with being a power organ functionary. All power organ functionaries must actively follow and work in accordance with the great examples set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devotes himself to the people, braves ordeals and trials with them, shares both weal and woe with them, always considers their interest as the supreme goal of all activities, and makes all efforts for their endless happiness.

The power organ functionaries must pay attention to the voice of the people and detect and solve the people's problems in time. They must also encourage the masses through political work and guidance. Power organ functionaries must possess a lofty party spirit, a working class spirit and a popular spirit and carry out assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly. This is an important precondition for faithful service to the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To be faithful to the party and the revolution and to be true servants of the people, our functionaries must possess a party, working class and mass spirit. The functionaries' character as the people's servants must be manifested in the struggle to implement party policy. All power organ functionaries must organize and carry out all work responsibly. They must firmly establish a revolutionary manner of grappling with tasks until such tasks are fully completed and must advance work for the people until this yields good results.

The national economic foundations and resources provided in our country under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader are enormous and mighty. Under such conditions the national economic organization functionaries must think creatively, carry out their tasks in a manner worthy of masters and properly manage the national economy. By doing this, we can greatly increase production and more rapidly upgrade the people's living standard.

All power organs functionaries, in accordance with the great taean work system, must thoroughly plan economic organizational work. They must have the masses who are engaged in production participate extensively in economic management, demonstrate fully their spontaneous zeal and individual wisdom, thus marking a ceaseless upsurge in production and construction. In particular all functionaries, following the examples set by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, must conserve every drop of oil, gram of coal or watt of electricity, always manage the national economy in a manner worthy of masters and thoroughly safeguard the property of the nation and society.

Respecting and faithfully observing the socialist laws which protect the people's interest is a sacred duty of the power organ functionaries. All national economic organization functionaries must observe the nation's laws and rules and regulations of socialist economic management, uncompromisingly struggling against any phenomena which violate them. To be true servants of the people, the functionaries must possess a lofty popular spirit and sincerely care for the people's livelihood. By respecting, loving and taking good care of the working masses, the functionaries can unite with them ideologically and in a brotherly way.

In the past the leaders and members of the anti-Japanese guerrillas always considered the people's interests a supreme goal and devoted themselves to this so that they could unite with them, be victorious at every step, and liberate the fatherland.

All power organ functionaries, like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, must become firm protectors of the people's interests, take care of the masses' demands and difficulties and solve their problems in a timely manner. As the people's life improves, the functionaries must always care for the people's livelihood in a fatherly manner so that the people can enjoy a carefree life.

A lofty human nature, the assumption of initiatives and setting examples for others and [word indistinct] are all lofty characteristics that our power organ functionaries must possess. By possessing such characteristics the functionaries can get along well with the masses and become effective functionaries trusted and followed by the masses.

The power organ functionaries who came from the people and are determined to serve them, must be the vanguard in carrying out difficult work and be humble and polite communists who live a simple life with the masses. The functionaries must also be sincere and resolute in uncompromisingly struggling against any phenomenon which runs counter to the party's demand.

It is very important to enhance the role of the party organizations by having power organ functionaries successfully carry out their mission as servants of the people. First of all we must firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system among power organ functionaries.

Without the party's leadership--the staff office for our revolution and the guardian of the struggle for the working people's interests and happiness--we cannot think of success in carrying out the power organs' missions.

By firmly arming the power organ functionaries with the party's unitary ideology, party organizations will ensure that functionaries live in accordance with the party's intent, carry out all work in accordance with the party's policies and adhere to those policies to the end.

By ceaselessly intensifying the work of eradicating remnants of obsolete thought among power organ functionaries, all party organizations can ensure that functionaries possess a correct working methods and style. At the same time by firmly establishing a revolutionary study spirit among them, all party organizations can ensure that all functionaries possess profound knowledge concerning chuche economic theory and modern techniques and technology and become capable functionaries carrying out their missions.

It is a source of great honor and pride for our power organ functionaries to lead members of our revolution--embraced by respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--and live and work as servants of the people under the party's leadership. All power organ functionaries, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic speech at the first session of the Sixth SPA and his New Year address this year, are faithfully carrying out their missions as servants of the people, further reinforcing the people's power organs and vigorously accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent reunification.

NORTH-SOUTH UNITY URGED, CONFRONTATION ASSAILED

CW141605Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA)--Great national unity leads to genuine reunification and national prosperity and confrontation to accursed split and national ruin.

MINJU CHOSON January 13 stressed this in an article captioned "Great National Unity Leads to Reunification and Confrontation to Split".

The article says: The reunification of Korea must be realized on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To achieve great national unity transcending the differences between the North and South in idea, ideal and system is a fundamental question to be settled without fail for improving and developing the North-South relations and realising the reunification of the country.



If unity is not achieved and the destiny of the nation not saved because of the differences in system, idea and ideal, neither communists nor nationalists can say that they have discharged their duty.

Noting that the communists are the staunchest defenders of the national interests in our country, the article says that under the wise leadership of the great leader the Korean communists have become the firm guiding force in the northern half of the country, the staunchest defender of the interests of the whole nation and the decisive force for the country's reunification.

If one shuts his eyes to this stark reality, he can not think about the united strength of the nation nor can he hope for the country's reunification, the article remarks, and continues:

As two different systems exist in the North and South of the country, the North and South should unite with each other. There is no other way than this to firmly defend the interests of the nation and improve the mutual relations and thus reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The article stresses: The policy of wide-range North-South negotiations put forward by the great leader on August 6, 1971, broke the state of freeze between the North and South of our country and occasioned an official contact between them, thus leading to the publication of the North-South joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

This was a demonstration of the great vitality of the policy of wide-range negotiations set forth by the respected and beloved leader and an epochal event in the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

None of our fair and realistic proposals for promoting the cause of national reunification has been realised due to the vicious manoeuvres of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the article says.

Referring to the fact that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are intensifying the suppression of the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea as never before under the slogan of "anticommunism," expanding armaments, reinforcing armed forces, constantly building and expanding military establishments and frenziedly staging war exercises against us almost every day under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion," the article goes on:

All facts show that turning their back to the nation and fearing the people, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are seeking the way of prolonging their subsistence in inciting the confrontation between the North and South and perpetuating the country's split in reliance upon the outside forces.

Great national unity leads to reunification, because it makes it possible to liberate one half of the country from the yoke of the colonial rule of the outside forces and reflects the unanimous desires of the entire patriots and forces of the nation to achieve the complete independence and reunification of the country.

Confrontation leads to split because to seek it is a treacherous act of division for persistently opposing the reunification of Korea, reducing South Korea to a permanent colony and military base of the imperialists, perpetuating the national division and creating "two Koreas".

The article stresses: All the patriotic forces in the North and South should more powerfully struggle to realize the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader and the four-point national salvation proposal, their correct embodiment.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must give up the "two Koreas" plot, abolish the fascist "Yusin (revitalization) system" release all the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic figures immediately and unconditionally and step down from the "power" without delay, as the South Korean people demand unanimously.

#### SOUTH KOREAN FIGURES' DEMAND TO END YUSIN SYSTEM CITED

OW220918Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)--Ex-"president" Yun Po-son and other personages in South Korea issued a statement in which they declared that the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique's "yusin system was originally invalid and unacceptable and it should be abolished," according to foreign press reports from Seoul. This statement was made public by Yun Po-son at an interview with foreign correspondents on the 19th.

The statement entitled "Appeal to the Democratic Personages" is signed by Yun Po-son, Catholic Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Quaker Ham Sok-hon, former Chairman of the Democratic Republican Party Chong Ku-yong, who seceded from this ruling party of South Korea in opposition to traitor Pak Chong-hui, and former Chief Editor of TONGA ILBO Chon Kwan-u and pastors Pak Hyong-kyu and Cho Hwa-sun.

The statement contains five-point demand--"abolition of the yusin system," "withdrawal of the emergency decrees," "unconditional release of conscientious prisoners", "end to the secret chamber diplomacy" and "guarantee of the three rights of labour and workers' right to existence," and it pungently criticized the present "regime".

Noting that "the yusin system is a system for corrupt privileged circles opposed to democracy, the nation and the people's life and this has only brought about split and discord within the nation and isolation from world community," the statement denounced the puppet clique's fascist repressive system. It pointed out that "all the elections held under the present system" are nothing but a farce for bringing together "servants" for gangster Pak Chong-hui's terrorist dictatorship and they "have nothing to do with democracy".

The statement further said: The emergency decrees that invest one man with the absolute rights must be repealed and all undemocratic laws and laws designed to suppress human rights be abolished.

The statement also criticized the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for kowtowing to the ruling quarters of Japan.

A foreign press report said that this statement was spearheaded against traitor Pak Chong-hui's "speech" at the "New Year's press conference" on the 18th in which he cried for the continued maintenance of the "yusin system", bringing to light his wild ambition for long-term office.

## ROK REACTION TO U.S. CONGRESS CALL FOR AID CUTOFF

Official: 'Coercive Act'

SK250116Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (HAPTONG)--A top Korean Foreign Ministry official, terming a coercive act the recent U.S. congressional move to threaten to cut off Korean aid in connection with the alleged Korean payoff scheme in the U.S., Tuesday officially voiced regret over it.

"It is extremely regrettable to see the U.S. House Ethics Committee take a harmful rather than helpful act in the solution of the Pak Tong-son case at a time when an interrogation of Pak is in smooth progress in Seoul in accordance with an inter-governmental agreement between Korea and the U.S.," he said.

The rather strongly-worded comment came one day after a U.S. congressman introduced a resolution proposing to cut off aid to Korea if Korean assistance in the U.S. House ethics panel's investigation of the Korean payoff scandal is not forthcoming. In a comment on the ethics panel's Special Counsel Leon Jaworski's oft-repeated demand for Pak's testimony before his panel, the same official described it as an improper act inflaming Korea's otherwise serene rational sentiment and negating customary international practices.

"It is extremely doubtful if such a coercive act is being undertaken with a view to obtaining active Korean assistance in the U.S. probe of the alleged payoff scandal," the official said. He added such an unwarranted act or utterance ought to be ceased in the interest of an early solution of the incident.

It was the first time for the Korean Government to make an official comment on U.S. Congressional moves in connection with the payoff incident.

## Ruling Parties Condemn Move

SK250259Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0254 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 25 (HAPTONG)--South Korea's pro-government parties today issued statements denouncing the U.S. congressional move to threaten to cut off Korean aid in connection with the alleged Korean payoff scandal in the U.S.

The ruling Democratic Republican Party said the introduction in the U.S. Congress of an anti-Korean aid resolution was a high-handed act infringing on the sovereignty of an independent country.

"It (resolution) is an ungentlemanly and undemocratic resolution, posing a frontal challenge to international or diplomatic practional [as received] or diplomatic practices," the statement said.

Yujonghoe, the grouping of government-appointed lawmakers, also harshly denounced the resolution and said it represented an extreme case of illogic.

"If the U.S. Congress adopts this resolution smacking of great power cultism which the U.S. itself so vehemently opposes, it will be extremely unfortunate for democratization of the world order and for the American conscience," the statement concluded.

## PAK TONG-CHIN TO MEET SUNAO SONODA IN MID-FEBRUARY

SK240110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (HAPTONG)--South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin and his Japanese opposite number Sunao Sonoda will meet in Tokyo toward February 15 for talks on bilateral issues, it was learned here today.

Pak, who will leave for Europe on February 14 or 15 to chair an annual policy review conference of Korean envoys stationed there, will stop off in Tokyo on his way to Europe to confer with Sonoda and other Japanese Government leaders.

The coming Pak-Sonoda talks are expected to cover the whole range of bilateral issues from the opening of this year's Korea-Japan ministerial conference to revision of the Korea-Japan fishery pact. Pak and Sonoda are also expected to review the situation in Northeast Asia in the context of the planned withdrawal of American forces from Korea.

Itinerary and agenda of the Pak and Sonoda talks are expected to be finalized when Korean Ambassador to Japan returns here on February 2 for consultations with his home government.

## Envoy To Return for Consultations

SK230257Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 23 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 23 (HAPTONG)--Korean Ambassador to Japan Kim Yong-son will return to Seoul on Feb. 2 for consultations with the home government on pending issues between Seoul and Tokyo.

He is expected to discuss with Foreign Ministry officials Japan's failure to ratify the Korea-Japan continental shelf development pact and other issues. He also will attend a meeting of Korean mission chiefs posted in the Asian region scheduled to open on Feb. 6 in Seoul.

HAPTONG: ROK-JAPAN TRADE IMBALANCE EXCEEDS 1.8 BILLION

SK210254Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (HAPTONG)--The trade gap--exports against imports--between South Korea and Japan reached 1,828,289,000-dollars last year in favor of Japan, the highest annual level ever recorded since 1966 when the two countries normalized their relations.

According to statistics compiled by the Office of Customs Administration recently, South Korea's exports to Japan amounted to 2,148,287,000 dollars last year on a customs clearance basis. Yet Korea's imports from Japan came to 3,976,576,000 dollars last year, thus bringing about a 1,828,289,000-dollar trade deficit. The 1977 deficit sustained by South Korea in trade with Japan also showed an increase of 531 million dollars in 1976.

The ever-worsening trade imbalance was ascribed mainly to Japan's tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed on Korean export items, it was reported. Meanwhile, the trade gap stood at 227 million dollars in 1966 in disfavor of South Korea, and the scale has been on a steady rise to reach 9,670 million dollars between 1966 and 1977.

## PLANNING BOARD RELEASES 1977 FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

SK180129Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0106 GMT 18 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (HAPTONG)--South Korea's overall international balance-of-payments marked a surplus of 1,309 million dollars last year, according to statistics given by the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today.

Although Korea's visible trade sustained a deficit of 518 million dollars last year, invisible trade and transfer transactions scored a surplus of 550 million dollars during the year. As a result, Korea's current account turned from a deficit of 314 million dollars in 1976 to 32 million dollars last year, EPB sources said.

During the year, long-term capital transactions netted a surplus of 1,388 million dollars, the sources revealed. Accordingly, the basic balance (the current account plus long-term capital transactions) yielded a surplus of 1,420 million dollars last year, as compared with the 1,057 million dollars registered in 1976, thus bringing a surplus of 1,309 million dollars in the nation's overall balance, they said.

At the same time, Korea's foreign exchange reserves increased from 2,961 million dollars at the end of 1976 to 4,322 million dollars at the end of last year, they said. Meanwhile, they disclosed, Korea's repayment of principal and interest on foreign loans reached 539 million dollars, and foreign exchange earnings from civil engineering and construction services abroad sharply increased from 438 million dollars in 1976 to 1,246 million dollars in 1977.

## DRP CONSIDERS EXTRAORDINARY ASSEMBLY SESSION IN MARCH

SK250306Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0258 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp is considering calling the National Assembly into an extraordinary session toward late next month or early March.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, floor leader of the governing Democratic Republican Party (DRP), said today a special house sitting could open before or after March 18. He reasoned that the National Assembly is to elect three Central Election Management Committee members. The terms of three CEMC members chosen by the assembly will expire on March 18. However, the National Assembly is not obliged to elect them before the terms of incumbent CEMC members expire.

The ruling camp will launch negotiations with the opposition party over the question of opening a special house session regardless of the election of CEMC members, he said. He added that the special house sitting, if opened, will last one week to 10 days.

## OPPOSITION PARTY SEEKS TO FORM UNITED FRONT

SK230304Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 23 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 23 (HAPTONG)--Opposition leader Yang Il-tong said today that his splinter Democratic Unification Party has reached a broad agreement with some 30 to 40 leading personalities to form a united front covering all the opposition forces.



Yang said in a New Year press conference that a new organization will be launched by late February or early March after ironing out differences between his party and the other opposition figures.

The differences, which he described as not substantial, concern the formation of the proposed body being projected with the coming elections involving the president, national assemblymen and the deputies to the National Conference for Unification [NCU]. The body would struggle for a reform of the election systems governing the president and the NCU deputies rather than boycott the two elections, he said.

Yang, in a prepared statement, also called on the government to introduce a wealth tax, to scrap the value-added tax and to eliminate abuses and irregularities in the officialdom.

NDP SEEKS DELAY, REVERSAL OF KIM OK-SON VERDICT

SK200825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party today requested the Supreme Court to delay a final ruling on the case of its former lawmaker Kim Ok-son accused of staging an illegal outdoor political rally on the ground that the trial of Kim itself was politically motivated.

Several leading lawmakers of the opposition party visited Chief Justice Min Pok-ki and asked him to defer a final ruling or if that is impossible, to overturn the guilty verdict the Seoul appellate court handed down against Kim.

The opposition lawmakers, including Rep. Hwang Nak-chu, the party's human rights panel chief, argued that the appellate court decision was legally inappropriate because it was rendered without hearing the defendant's testimony and her lawyer's defense arguments.

U.S. ASSAILED FOR 'INTENSIFYING WAR MANEUVERS' IN ROK

OW241427Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Intensifies War Maneuvers Behind the Smokescreen and Ballyhoo of Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now accelerating maneuvers for new aggression against the Korean Peninsula and for war preparations behind the smokescreen and ballyhoo of troop withdrawal.

At a State Department meeting on foreign policy on 19 January U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke said that the United States will honor its treaty commitment to the ROK and that the Korean Peninsula remains one of the potentially most dangerous areas on the globe. He added that the United States will further increase its combat capabilities in Korea. To fulfill its security commitment to the ROK, he went on, the United States is increasing the number of fighter planes in the ROK from 60 to 72. He also blared that, in addition to the proposed sales of military equipment and loans already included in a request to Congress, the U.S. Government asked for authorization to give more than \$200 million worth of military equipment to the ROK.

This shows that behind the smokescreen of and ballyhoo about withdrawing troops from the ROK, the U.S. imperialists are further increasing ROK combat capabilities and are accelerating war preparations on the Korean Peninsula.

As a matter of fact since they announced plans to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have sent more weapons and military equipment than the amount they said would be removed. The U.S. imperialist aggressors recently announced a plan to deploy the newest F-15 Eagle fighters to South Korea. Right after that they disclosed that a squadron of F-7D Corsairs would be reassigned to South Korea from the U.S. mainland between 24 February and 29 March. According to these aggressive plans eight F-15 Eagle fighters flew into South Korea on (22) January.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, hell-bent on reinforcing their fighting power, also announced that by the end of fiscal 1978 they will deploy to South Korea and other Pacific regions more than 270 planes, including F-15 Eagles, F-4E Phantoms, RF-4C reconnaissance planes, F-111 variable wing fighter-bombers and F-105 Winder (?Eagles). While frantically increasing their war potential, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are conducting various war exercises and military training almost daily by simulating an emergency on the Korean Peninsula. For instance on 18 January they mobilized the U.S. Marines and the 1st marine aircraft wing stationed in Iwakuni and Okinawa, Japan, to stage a provocative war exercise against the North. They are thus engaged in frantic maneuvers of aggression and war behind the smokescreen of troop withdrawal.

All this indicates that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while giving lip service to troop withdrawal, are actually running amuck with war preparations. Through these maneuvers they are positively helping the Pak Chong-hui clique--the wicked military fascist gang unanimously condemned by both our masses and by world public opinion--to intensify human rights oppression and war-provoking activities. The U.S. imperialists are, in fact, trying to justify their occupation of South Korea by aggravating the North-South confrontation and tension in Korea and by creating a war atmosphere. They are thus scheming to retain South Korea forever as their colony and as a stronghold against socialist nations and revolutionary forces in Asia; obstruct Korea's reunification by force of arms; perpetuate its division and further realize their aggressive ambitions on the entire Korean Peninsula.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have created grave obstacles to our nation's independent reunification. They constitute a threat to peace in Asia and the world. They should discontinue their aggressive, warlike maneuvers and withdraw all their aggressor forces and war materials--including nuclear weapons--from Korea immediately, unconditionally and completely, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

VRFR 'SPOKESMAN STATEMENT' ATTACKS U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

SK240705Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1105 GMT 23 Jan 78 SK

[Text of "Revolutionary Party for Reunification Spokesman 20 January statement" Denouncing "U.S. military exercises"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been conducting large-scale military exercises in the Far East and Western Pacific area aimed at the Korea Peninsula.



According to a confirmed report, the 30 U.S. Marine Division stationed in Okinawa and the U.S. 7th Fleet launched an emergency mobilization exercise on 13 January, which postulated an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

Also, according to an announcement by the U.S. Tactical Air Command, some 270 military aircraft including F-15 Eagle fighters and A-7B [as heard] Corsair fighters will be newly-deployed in Korea and the Pacific area starting in January, pursuant to a short-term tactical air force operational plan. This is known to be related to the so-called Eagle Operation. The military exercise, Twin Dragon No 7, which was the largest joint landing operation between the Republic of Korea and the United States, took place in December last year in the Pohang area, and a joint ROK-U.S. anti-submarine exercise was conducted in the Eastern Sea.

It is a well-known fact that a joint U.S.-Japan military exercise, the largest one since World War II, was held last December.

The U.S. imperialists' war scheme, behind the curtain of U.S. ground troop withdrawal from Korea, is nothing but a clear provocation threatening peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and heightening tension in this area. It involves vicious, aggressive actions which run counter to our country's independent reunification.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification sternly denounces the aggressive and provocative actions of the U.S. imperialists who are accelerating war preparations in Korea and its vicinity, and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists' military provocations, threatening the peace of Korea and hampering the fatherland's reunification, should be immediately discontinued. The U.S. imperialists are now accelerating reinforcement of their armed forces and war preparations under the smokescreen of troop pullout and under the cloak of peace.

The frequent so-called joint military exercise and operation commotions, even dragging in the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, are simply based on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive concept of intensifying the triangular alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea so that they will be able to combine their forces in launching military action on the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency.

This is also another vicious attempt by the U.S. imperialists to support the Pak Chong-hui clique, which has been driven into a critical state and continues to demand that the United States observe its commitment to the defense of South Korea.

But the people of South Korea will not be deceived by the crafty two-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists--who are carrying out a policy of aggression and war--and will endlessly struggle to realize the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists and an immediate halt to their military intervention.

The patriotic people's strength daily expands and intensifies under the guidance of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which is a proud vanguard of the revolution in Korea, while the peace-loving masses throughout the world stand firmly on our side.

Our people will, without fail, win victory in the sacred cause of reunification and revolution. They will expedite the country's independent and peaceful reunification by smashing the traitor Pak Chong-hui and U.S. aggressors.

VRPR: U.S. FIGURES, MEDIA BACK PULLOUT FROM ROK

SK240830Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jan 78 SK

[Feature: "The Just Voice of U.S. Socialist and Journalist Circles Demands U.S. Withdrawal from South Korea"]

[Text] In the United States today voices demanding U.S. withdrawal from South Korea increase daily. Well-known U.S. pastors, professors and other figures, in an article signed by them and carried in the New York TIMES, pointed out: Although some 20 years have elapsed since the outbreak of war on the Korean Peninsula, the United States still maintains 42,000 troops and the most elaborate lethal weapons, such as nuclear bombs, in South Korea. U.S. economic and military aid, as well as private loans and investments, directly support the Pak Chong-hui government, thereby sustaining a regime which violates human rights. This discloses the shameful nature of U.S. policy in backing repressive South Korean regimes for more than a quarter century.

More and more South Koreans demand the immediate stepping-down of Pak Chong-hui, the restoration of the constitution, the recovery of democratic rights, and an end to U.S. support for the authoritarian Pak regime. Pointing this out, the well-known U.S. figures requested that the U.S. administration immediately withdraw all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea, that it also withdraw U.S. military and paramilitary personnel, and that it stop military and economic assistance to the Pak regime.

On 9 April last year 15 U.S. servicemen in South Korea, in a letter to Carter asking what the president would do about his campaign promise to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, said: We think you have an obligation to us and the South Korean people to implement your campaign promise. To U.S. servicemen it appears very bad that, although you talk about human rights, you actually continue to back the Pak regime. There is no need to wait for 5 years to complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Not only infantry units, but all U.S. forces must immediately be withdrawn from South Korea.

Five well-known U.S. figures, including Harvard University Professor (George Worde), in a letter to the U.S. House and Senate said: After attending an emergency international meeting on the South Korean issue, we realize how strong the South Korean people's desire for reunification is. We realize how firm is this resolve among South Koreans in Japan, the United States, Canada and Europe, and how firm it is among South Koreans at home.

It is certain that the policy of fixing the division on the Korean Peninsula will eventually create instability in the region. With this view we strongly urge: 1) the speedy withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military advisory groups from South Korea, 2) the immediate removal of all nuclear warheads from South Korea, and 3) a halt to U.S. military and economic aid to South Korea.

The U.S. paper THE GUARDIAN, in an article entitled "U.S. Aggression Against the Korean Peninsula," disclosed that the United States is hampering the reunification of the Korean Peninsula and attempting to perpetuate the current division between North and South. In addition the paper appealed to the American people: Since U.S. control over South Korea requires extensive oppression, there is a continual possibility of war on the Korean Peninsula. Thus there is an important international task confronting the American people. We must request the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In addition we must also seek the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Japan, which is a bridgehead for aggression against the Korean Peninsula.

THE GUARDIAN, in an editorial entitled "As Long as U.S. Forces Remain in South Korea, Danger of War Always Exists," also said: As long as the United States maintains its troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, the Korean Peninsula will remain a dangerous powder keg to ignite a new war which would spread more broadly.

Washington must abandon its occupation of South Korea, remove nuclear weapons from South Korea, and leave the masses of the north and south on the Korean Peninsula to solve their problems themselves.

The U.S. newspaper workers' WORLD wrote that only when the U.S. troops, technicians and advisors are completely withdrawn from South Korea will peaceful settlement of the Korean issue be possible and continued: Eighty-six nations that attended the nonaligned nations conference held at Colombo unanimously voted in favor of a resolution demanding withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Korea. The 86 nations, with the addition of the USSR and China, constitute the great majority of mankind. An overwhelming majority of Americans demand withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Despite this the United States stations its forces there. It dispatches aircraft carriers loaded with nuclear-armed airplanes to South Korea and sends B-52 strategic bombers based on Guam into its skies. Without U.S. forces in South Korea, the Pak Chong-hui regime cannot be maintained. If this were not the case, why is such a fuss by the United States necessary?

The newspaper then strongly demanded withdrawal of all U.S. forces, including nuclear weapons and other military equipment, from South Korea.

Thus voices demanding withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea increase daily.

To oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and to drive these forces out of South Korea is an irresistible demand of the times and an international trend. The U.S. imperialists cannot block the unanimous demand of our people and the world peoples. Our people's struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is part of the world peoples' joint cause against imperialism and for independence. It is a struggle actively supported and encouraged by the world peoples. International solidarity with our people's just struggle has been further strengthened and the number of those who support and sympathize with our people is rapidly increasing.

With the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving peoples and progressive figures, our people will drive out the U.S. aggressive forces from our land and certainly realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

#### BRIEFS

TIES WITH GUINEA--Seoul, Jan 6--South Korea and Guinea have agreed to set up diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry here announced today. South Korea has established diplomatic ties with a left-leaning non-aligned African nation for the first time this year. This has brought the number of countries with which Seoul maintains diplomatic relations to 102. North Korea has set up relations with 92 countries. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK]

DEFENSE APPOINTMENT--Seoul, Jan. 9--Retired Maj. Gen. Pang Kyong-won was appointed to become the director of the Office of Military Manpower effective today. Pang had served as commander of the 28th army division in 1965 and commander of the Sixth Military District in 1971. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0833 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK]

BANK BRANCHES--Seoul, Jan. 9--According to a plan prepared by the Finance Ministry, the Cho-Heung Bank, the Commercial Bank of Korea, the Korea First Bank and the Hanil Bank will set up their branches in London this year. The Korea Exchange Bank will open its branches in London this year. The Korea Exchange Bank will open its branch in Hamburg this year, the Korea First Bank its branch in Chicago and the Hanil Bank its branch office in Los Angeles, ministry sources said. The Korea Export-Import Bank will open its representative offices this year in Los Angeles, London, Hong Kong, New York and Abidjan, the Cho-Heung Bank in Paris and Houston; the Bank of Seoul and Trust Company in Singapore and Frankfurt, the Hanil Bank in Toronto, and the Korea Exchange Bank in Bahamas, Lagos and Kuwait, they said. Meanwhile, the ministry plans to allow nine more foreign banks, including Bankers Trust Company and Chemical Bank of the United States to open their branches in Korea within this year, they added. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0305 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK]

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING--Seoul, Jan. 11--The government plans to construct its second integrated office building in Kwachon, south of Seoul, to help ease the ever-worsening shortages of government offices, according to the Ministry of Government Administration Tuesday. So Pyung-ki, spokesman for the ministry, said the new complex will be built on a plot of 150,000 pyong (about 495,000 square meters) at Munwon-ri, Kwachon-Myun, Sihung county, Kyungki Province. Spokesman so said that the government will shortly post a standard land price for 342,420 pyongs within a radius of 600 meters of the site. The government has already secured 16.8 billion won in this year's national budget for purchase of the land. The proposed construction project will cost about 10 billion won, he said. The spokesman added the government will start construction of the new office complex this year in a bid to dedicate it by 1980. The Ministry of Energy and Resources, the Korea Maritime and Port Authority, the Office of Labor and the Office of Fisheries will be housed in the projected complex, according to the ministry. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 11 Jan 78 SK]

LOAN REPAYMENT--Seoul, Jan. 17--South Korea will pay back 114.2 million dollars borrowed by the Bank of Korea from a syndicate of 28 foreign banks on April 10 this year, some two years earlier than scheduled, it was learned at the Finance Ministry Monday. The sum is the unpaid portion of the 200 million dollars the bank of Korea had induced from the syndicate of Chase Manhattan Bank and 27 other foreign banks on February 26, 1975 in an effort to defend the worsening foreign exchange position in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis, ministry sources said. Backed by the nation's ever-expanding foreign exchange holdings, the Finance Ministry has decided to repay the relatively unfavorable syndicated loan ahead of schedule and already notified the syndicate of its intention to pay back all the remaining portion on April 10 this year. The early repayment would save interest on the syndicated loan, improve Korea's financial standing on the international money market and help facilitate Korea's plan to float foreign exchange bonds on the world money market, they said. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND--Seoul, Jan. 20--South Korea was reported today studying to set up a 100-million-dollar foreign economic cooperation fund to provide long-term public loans to under-developed nations. The fund, to be established entirely with government investment, will be used to finance the extension of long-term and low-interest loans to non-aligned and under-developed nations on a governmental basis. Terms of the loan envisaged by the government call for an annual interest rate of 3 percent and repayment period of more than 10 years. The loan program is being conceived as part of a government plan to expedite the deepening of Korea's relations with non-aligned and under-developed countries and facilitate plant exports. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK]



## DISINTEGRATION OF SOVIET SATELLITE OVER CANADA REPORTED

BK250700Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] It has been learned that the nuclear-powered satellite, Cosmos 954, launched by the Soviet Union on 18 September last year, disintegrated in the space over north-western Canada after mechanical failure yesterday. The U.S. White House has announced that a plane has been dispatched to study whether the disintegration of the satellite has contaminated the atmosphere with radioactive ash. At a White House press conference, National Security Adviser Brzezinski said that the chances of the destroyed satellite endangering other countries are very slim. Such a danger can be controlled in this space age, he said, adding that the disintegration of the Soviet satellite imposes no danger nor is there any chance of atmospheric contamination.

## FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR AID TALKS IN PARIS

BK231448Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by Minister of Planning and Finance and Cooperatives U Tun Tin left by air this morning to attend the meeting of the consortium of aid donor countries to assist Burma. The meeting, sponsored by the World Bank, will be held in Paris. The Burmese delegation comprises Deputy Minister [of Planning and Finance] Dr Maung Shein, chairman of the Union Bank of Burma Dr Aye Hlaing and four other members. The delegation was seen off at Mingaladon Airport by Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Minister of Social Welfare U Van Kulh, Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance U Myo Myint, departmental heads and relatives of the members of the delegation.

## VOPB DETAILS 1977 EASTERN KENG TUNG BATTLE STATISTICS

BK241235Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Here is a comprehensive account of battles fought by the people and the people's army in the eastern region of Keng Tung in 1977: during the period 1 January to 31 December 1977, the people and the people's army fought 126 small and large battles in the Eastern Region of Keng Tung and annihilated the enemy. According to incomplete reports, 192 enemy soldiers, including 4 mercenary officers, were killed; 231, including 5 mercenary officers and 2 mercenary colonels, were wounded; 33, including 1 mercenary major who was a column commander, were taken prisoner; and 2 defected to the people's side. Thus a total of 458 enemy soldiers were put out of action. A total of 115 weapons-- 4 pistols, 32 carbines, 7 G-3's, 22 G-4's, 30 G-2's, 1 submachinegun, 1 3.5 launcher [as heard], 7 2-inch mortars, 7 40-mm collapsible mortars, 3 signal guns and 1 75-mm fieldgun--more than 20 shells for the 3.5 launcher, more than 20 shells for the 75-mm fieldgun, over 15,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 1 generator, 1 battery recharger, 2 batteries, 3 wireless sets and other military supplies were seized by the people's army.

The people and the people's army also attacked and destroyed two military vehicles, one bridge and three enemy camps in the eastern region of Keng Tung. Moreover, two attacks on the military government's Defense Volunteers resulted in three volunteers being wounded. Nine others were taken prisoner. However, like all other prisoners, the nine captured volunteers were later released unharmed. Eight weapons--two pistols, four carbines and two M-1's--were seized from the Defense Volunteers by the People's Army.

## CONFESSION OF SRV PRIVATE CAPTURED 3 JAN

BK250552Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Confession by captured Vietnamese soldier Pvt (Nguyen Minh Tan)]

[Text] Our Voice of Democratic Cambodia today broadcasts another confession by a soldier of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors captured in the act of aggression by our Cambodian people and revolutionary army. Following is a confession by (Nguyen Minh Tan), private second class, 1st Platoon, 1st Company, 5th Battalion, 75th Regiment, 10th Division, captured on 3 January 1978 at the Kaoh Andet battlefront in Takeo Province.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation] My name is (Nguyen Minh Tan). I am 18 years old. I was born in (Phu Hiep) hamlet, (Phong Thanh Tay) commune, (?Gia Rai) district, Minh Hai Province. My father's name is (Nguyen Van Tin). I serve as private second class in the 1st Platoon, 1st Company, 5th Battalion, 75th Regiment, 10th Division. I was captured on 3 January 1978 on the Kaoh Andet battlefront, Takeo Province, Cambodia.

I would like to report on our aggressive activities against Cambodia.

On 15 September 1977, After I had completed training at the (?Yen Vy) military school in Minh Hai Province, Second Lieutenant (Mao), deputy commander of my company, was training us on military technique and politics. He told us that: 1) Cambodia is the number one enemy of Vietnam; 2) we must attack Cambodia in order to establish a new state administration and force Cambodia to join the Indochinese federation so that together we will become a strong and powerful country; 3) we must attack Cambodia in order to seize land for landless Vietnamese to till; 4) we must seize cattle, pigs, poultry, rice, and other things and take them back to our country to solve the current famine.

Later on, he lectured about preparations for attacks on Cambodia. After completing the training course, on 22 December 1977 my unit was sent to the border area. We crossed the (Bien Thanh) River into Cambodia. There we set up a position in the mountainous area inside Cambodia--10 km from the border. My unit has been stationed there since 23 December. The 10th and 9th divisions were also stationed there with several 155 mm artillery pieces supported by tanks.

Beginning 23 December all units launched daily attacks on Cambodia while artillery pounded Cambodian territory and tanks made daily raids into Cambodia. My unit continued to maintain its position there.

On 24 and 25 December we advanced another 4 km inside Cambodia. From 26 to 30 December my unit withdrew to the previous position, leaving only a few men to protect the points we had captured. On 3 January 1978 my unit pushed forward to a place near the crossroads in order to link up with the other units. That same day my unit was attacked and badly decimated by the Cambodian army. Many of us were killed or wounded. I then ran to the mountain where our unit was first stationed. I was captured there by Cambodian soldiers with a B-41 rocket launcher in my hand. [end recording]

## DPRK, ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTERS' ARMY DAY GREETINGS

North Korea's O Chin-u

BK200926Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[16 January message from DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u to Deputy Prime Minister for National Defense Son Sen on 10th anniversary of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, on behalf of the male and female combatants and cadres of the entire Korean People's Army and in my own name I extend to you and, through you, to the male and female combatants and cadres of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army warmest congratulations and militant salutations.

Over the past 10 years, under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, displaying incomparable valor and heroism in its struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, totally liberated the country and achieved historic victory in the revolutionary war for national liberation.

Since the victory of the revolution the Cambodian Revolutionary Army has continued to hold high the revolutionary banners of independence and self-reliance, and achieved great victories in the new revolutionary phase of socialist construction. Uniting closely and firmly around the KCP, it has successfully smashed and rejected sabotage and subversive maneuvers of both internal and external enemies and has creditably defended and preserved territorial integrity and the victorious gains of the revolution.

The Korean people and male and female combatants and cadres of the Korean People's Army rejoice at and warmly admire the victories scored by Democratic Cambodia's people and their Cambodian Revolutionary Army, and will constantly support their just struggle. Allow me to take this opportunity to express my firm belief that the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries, which have been firmly bound together in the common struggle against imperialism, will be further strengthened and expanded with every passing day. I sincerely wish you and the male and female combatants of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army greater victories in the struggle to defend and preserve peace and security in the country.

Romania's Ion Coman

BK200930Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Romanian National Defense Minister Ion Coman's message to Deputy Prime Minister for National Defense Son Sen on 10th anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Army--no date given]

[Text] Excellency: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army I take the greatest pleasure in expressing, on behalf of the fighters of the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in my own name, our most cordial salutations and congratulations to Your Excellency and all Cambodian fighters.

The Romanian army highly values the struggle waged by the Cambodian army together with all the Cambodian people to achieve the independence and progress of their fatherland along a democratic road.

On the occasion of this anniversary, allow me to extend to the glorious Cambodian Revolutionary Army my best wishes for its successes, particularly in strengthening its combat ability to energetically defend the victorious gains of the revolution and the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Cambodia. I take this opportunity to wish Your Excellency the best of health and constantly greater successes in all your lofty responsibilities.



## NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES THAI AMBASSADOR 24 JAN

BK250434Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 January Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice premier and minister of finance, received Set Herabat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos. The guest and the host conversed in a cordial atmosphere.

## SOUPHANOUVONG, PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVE DEPARTING PAKISTANI ENVOY

BK211110Y Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 21 (KPL)--Ashfaq Ahmed Khan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Pakistan to Laos, yesterday took leave of President Souphanouvong before concluding his mission in Laos. Earlier, the ambassador had called on Laos' vice premier and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut. President Souphanouvong and Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut had cordial conversations with the Pakistani diplomat.

## RADIO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LPLA ORDER

BK211213Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Resolutely and Strictly Carry Out the Order of the Day of the LPLA Supreme Command"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA, the LPLA Supreme Command issued an order of the day to all cadres and combatants in the regular armed forces, regional forces and local guerrillas and national defense workers and office employees in our entire armed forces.

The order of the day notes that along with the common victories of our nation and people in the past, our armed forces have persevered and marched forward with the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, surmounting all difficulties and tests and recording outstanding achievements in various fields. Constantly maintaining revolutionary vigilance, our armed forces and people of all nationalities have smashed all enemy schemes of provocation and sabotage; successfully defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country; safeguarded the revolutionary administration; maintained peace and public order; provided security for our people's national construction; and ardently made noble contributions to the defense of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, our armed forces have carried out the work of educating and mobilizing the people, building revolutionary foundations, increasing production, practicing thrift to become self-reliant and self-sufficient in accordance with the policy of the party and state, and attentively participating in the restoration and building of the national economy.

The order stresses: Withstanding numerous grueling tests and carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party and state with utmost perseverance in order to execute routine duties and to improve themselves, our armed forces have grown stronger and bigger. The combat vigor of our armed forces has been clearly strengthened. The entire army is closely unified, has full confidence in the party leadership, and is determined to overcome all obstacles and difficulties. It is ready to effectively implement all policies, lines, orders and resolutions of the party and state.

The order outlines five important heavy but noble and glorious duties for all cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and office employees in the regular armed forces, regional forces and local guerrillas throughout the country--duties which must be resolutely, persistently, strictly and correctly implemented by the cadres and combatants in the entire army.

They must carry out the first duty, one of the primary duties of our armed forces as outlined by the LPLA Supreme Command, that is, to heighten vigilance, stand ready to fight and organize well, resolutely and promptly smash all schemes and maneuvers of the enemies to encroach upon the independence, sovereignty, territorial waters, land and airspace of our country so as to maintain national security and defend our people's constructive labor.

Along with effective implementation of the first duty, our armed forces must pay attention to effectively and efficiently carrying out the other four duties. This is the sacred call of our country to the army to lead the cause of our socialist revolution to new, greater victories. This is the army which has won the confidence of our party, nation and revolution.

To correctly, strictly and effectively implement the order of the day of the LPLA Supreme Command, first of all, the party committees and commands at all levels must pay attention to organizing our combatants to thoroughly study this order so that they will more profoundly understand and firmly grasp all of the duties in the order and subsequently mobilize movements to effectively implement each of these duties.

When surveying and inspecting the political life of various organizations in our army, we must constantly discuss the implementation of the five duties in the order of the day. We must diligently review and study lessons with the aim of promoting good points and remedying the remaining weak points so as to completely and effectively implement the five duties of our army entrusted by the higher command.

The attentive, correct and scrupulous implementation of the LPLA Supreme Command order of the day constitutes a direct response to the sacred call of the country and the party's trust in our armed forces and will promote of the traditions and noble role of our armed forces in the country and the revolution. We, all cadres and combatants and national defense workers and office employees in the entire LPLA, are very proud to carry out the heavy but noble duties entrusted to us by the country, the party and the revolution. We pledge to remain faithful and true to the country, to the LPRP and to the revolution; to wholeheartedly serve the people of all nationalities; and to resolutely and persistently surmount all obstacles and difficulties in order to brilliantly accomplish our duties.

For the cause of socialist construction, and for the happiness and prosperity of the people of all nationalities, let our LPLA march forward!

#### IMPORTANT TASK OF BUILDING ARMED FORCES STRESSED

BK241440Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Station editorial: "Consolidate and Build the National Defense Forces of the Entire People, Build All-Round Strong Armed Forces, Be Prepared To Smash All Enemy Schemes and Firmly Defend the Country"]

[Text] The building of all-round strong armed forces is an essential task for our whole party, army and people. The armed forces serve the immediate and long-term requirements of our nation and our revolution, because they are a dictatorial force of the proletariat class, a sharp tool of the party, and a core force of revolution.

The armed forces are directly responsible for safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the nation and for maintaining national security and peace and public order in society.

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and premier of our Lao Government, in his speech delivered on the occasion of the second anniversary of the 2 December national day, and the LPLA Supreme Command, in its order of the day issued on occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA, stressed the need to concentrate on building and consolidating the basis of the national defense forces of the entire people, to build all-round strong armed forces, and to be prepared and resolved to smash all the enemy's sabotage schemes and acts so as to firmly safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country as well as to maintain peace and public order and the popular movements to build and develop the country.

At present, we are carrying out the revolution to transform and build socialism in our country. While we have favorable conditions in many areas for carrying out the revolution, we also have many difficulties in other fields. Although the imperialists and reactionary powers have been defeated, they have not yet abandoned their evil schemes aimed at sabotaging our Lao revolution. Our various armed forces and people still have serious obligations and responsibilities in defending the revolutionary gains and the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. Therefore, we must always maintain a high level of revolutionary vigilance, strive to build the national defense forces of the entire people, build all-round strong armed forces of the people of various nationalities, maintain the independence, sovereignty, peace and public order of the country, step up the task of transforming and building socialism in our country, and make positive contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the various nations in the world.

To realize these tasks, it is necessary for our cadres and combatants to persevere in studying in order to raise their skills in the political and military fields and in their specialized subjects to a yet higher level and strive to study culture in order to daily raise the level of their knowledge and capabilities so as to build and increasingly raise the standards of our army and to make it an all-round strong army that can successfully fulfill all political tasks entrusted to it by our party. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to consolidating and building infantry and guerrilla forces so that they can effectively defend their localities and maintain order. It is also necessary to join with local administrations at all levels to persuade and mobilize the people to build the political base, and cooperate with the entire people in defending the country and smashing all enemy schemes aimed at sabotaging our new system.

The more effectively we strive to carry out the task of consolidating and building the national defense forces of the entire people and building all-round strong armed forces, the more effectively we can respond to the requirements of the situation, the country and the party, and the more firmly we can defend the country and maintain and build our new system. This will also be a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the task of defending the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

#### BRIEFS

COURT CONFERENCE CLOSES--Vientiane, January 19--The 3-week conference of officials from people's courts of all provinces closed on January 17 under the chairmanship of Minister of Justice Kou Souvannamethi. Present at the closing ceremony were Chanhi Douangboudi, minister at the premier's office; Dounheuan Phounsavat, vice minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism; Thit Mouan Saechantabala and Somphavan Inthavong, members of the Standing Committee of the SPC; and other officials. [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK]

## TRADE STATISTICS FOR JAN-OCT 1977 RELEASED

BK250231Y Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 78 p 15 BK

[Text] Thailand suffered a 14.7871 billion baht trade deficit during the first 10 months of 1977 and this was 4.641 billion baht or 24.7 percent more than the deficit during the same period last year, Mr Anan Phucha-um, director general of the Department of Business Economics, stated yesterday. He pointed out that according to the preliminary figures from the Customs Department, the country imported some 74.2821 billion baht worth of products while exports earned only 59.495 billion baht during this period.

The major exports items, which each brought in over 1 billion baht in foreign exchange during the 10 month period were rice, sugar, tapioca pellets, natural rubber, tin, maize and ready-made garments. A total of 11.1558 billion baht worth of rice was shipped out during this period which was some 4.1718 billion baht more than the value of rice exports during the same period last year. Exports of sugar were valued at 6.7758 billion baht during the first 10 months of 1977, against 6.2387 billion baht during the same period in 1976. Tapioca pellets worth 5.5132 billion baht were shipped out during the 10 month period against 5.2248 billion baht worth exported during the corresponding period of the previous year. Natural rubber valued at 5.5061 billion baht was exported during this period as against 4.3184 billion baht made during the previous corresponding period.

Exports of tin increased sharply during the first 10 months of 1977 to 3.504 billion baht, from 2.2865 billion baht during the previous corresponding period. Exports of maize dropped by 1.4872 billion baht to some 2.7744 billion baht, for the first 10 months of 1977. Garments worth 1.141 billion baht were exported during the 10 month period against some 1.092 billion baht during the same period of the previous year.

Meanwhile major imports during the first months of 1977 were petroleum products, automobile parts and accessories, machinery, iron and steel, electric products cotton, chemicals, synthetic rubber and plastic products and fertiliser. Imports of petroleum during this 10 month period was recorded at 15.4642 billion baht in value, up by 1.618 billion baht from the same period in 1976. Imports of automobiles accounted for 9.042 billion baht during this period, up by 2.1935 billion baht. Imports of machinery during the first 10 months was worth 8.4093 billion baht while imports of steel and iron accounted for 6.9141 billion baht.

## Sugar Exports

BK250233Y Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 78 p 13 BK

[Text] The People's Republic of China was the largest buyer of Thai sugar last year and is likely to make an even bigger purchase this year. China purchased 647,339 metric tons of Thai raw sugar last year, which accounted for some 41 percent of Thailand's total sugar export in the year. Japan, Malaysia, Iran, Iraq and Korea were other major buyers buying 626,106 tons; 172,771 tons; 97,826 tons; 26,400 tons and 8,450 tons respectively.

Ceylon was the major buyer of Thai white sugar, taking 19,500 tons in the year. Other buyers of Thai white sugar were Indonesia, North Korea and Singapore, taking 9,500 tons; 1,995 tons and 698 tons respectively.

Thailand exported a record of 1,637,587 metric tons of sugar worth 7,396 billion baht last year. This was an increase of 51 percent in quantity and 15.7 percent in earnings compared to 1976.

The price of sugar in the world market in 1977 sharply dropped by 75 percent from the previous year and this affected Thailand's earnings from sugar exports. The average FOB price of sugar shipped from Bangkok last year was only 4,517 baht per ton as against 5,912 baht per ton in 1976 and 8,930 baht per ton in 1975. Some 42 out of the total 45 sugar mills in the country continued operations during the 1977-78 season. The government has set a target of 1.87 million tons of sugar during the season of which 500,000 tons will be white sugar.

#### KRIANGSAK RECEIVES DEPARTING BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

BK241453Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Today at 0900 the Bangladesh ambassador to Thailand, K.A.M. Nazrul Islam, called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House to bid farewell upon the completion of his assignment in Thailand. The outgoing Bangladesh ambassador is to be appointed ambassador to Pakistan.

The ambassador said that during the past 2 years Thailand and Bangladesh have engaged in mutual cooperation in such fields as civil aviation, shipping, fishing and trade. As a result of various forms of Thai technical assistance to Bangladesh, the relationship between the two countries can be regarded as close, to the point that the Bangladesh people regard Thailand as one of the friendliest countries.

The prime minister told the Bangladesh ambassador that the Thai people and government also regard Bangladesh as a very good neighbor. Thailand will try to extend more assistance to Bangladesh, and is always willing to assist its neighbor Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh ambassador presented a letter from the Bangladesh president, inviting the prime minister to visit his country to further strengthen relations between Thailand and Bangladesh. The prime minister expressed his thanks for the invitation and asked the ambassador to convey the Thai people's best wishes to the people and president of Bangladesh. He also presented the ambassador with a memento.

#### DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON INDOCHINA AIR LINKS

BK241020Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet--date not given]

[Text] [Prasit] The opening of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Cambodia will be beneficial to both countries. We will be able to hold negotiations on aviation with Cambodia as we did with Vietnam. According to international practice, negotiations on aviation are sometimes used to pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations, and frequently they are aimed at strengthening the relations between two countries. If Thailand and Cambodia agree to negotiate in order to normalize diplomatic relations as mentioned in the Foreign Ministry statement issued this morning, we are ready to go to that country to do so. We want to fly to Angkor Wat and Phnom Penh. The most convenient point from which to fly to Phnom Penh at the moment is Bangkok because Cambodia and Vietnam are engaged in a border conflict. The Bangkok-Phnom Penh-Saigon route will be a good one if it can materialize.



[Question] We don't have to fly over Cambodia in order to go to points beyond that country, do we?

[Answer] No, we don't have to. Cambodia is not a transit point for our airline. We only want to fly to Phnom Penh.

[Question] What problems will be considered at the four-nation meeting to be held in Vientiane next month?

[Answer] We have successfully negotiated with both Laos and Vietnam on permission to overfly their territories. However, there are four countries involved in the reopening of this air route. Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have already agreed to open the route, but Hong Kong has not yet participated in these discussions. So, Hong Kong as well as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and IATA [International Air Transport Association], which is an association established by commercial airlines to regulate air fares, etc., will attend the meeting. The ICAO president has fixed 9 February as the meeting date.

[Question] Do you think that the meeting will be able to reach any agreement?

[Answer] My first negotiating mission at the intergovernmental level was to negotiate with Vietnam, and I was successful. There are many small details which can create difficulties for the meeting. All countries are trying to practice austerity in consuming oil. However, we hope that the meeting will meet with success.

#### TWO CAMBODIAN ATTACKS REPULSED 24 JAN

BK250138Y Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Text] After 9 hours of fierce fighting on Monday night Thai troopers repulsed two separate Khmer Rouge attacks on two border villages in Aranyaprathet district of Prachin Buri Province, a police source said yesterday. Government troops combing the scene of the fighting yesterday morning captured five Khmer Rouge intruders who failed to make it back to Cambodian territory, the source said. According to the source, the Khmer Rouge intruders first launched an attack on Ban Bon Makmun village on Monday at around 7 p.m. but were met with strong resistance put up by Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] and village defence volunteers who were guarding the village. Meanwhile, another group of Cambodian intruders raided Ban Nongsan but BPP troopers and soldiers, backed by armoured cars rushed to the two villages shortly after the gunbattle erupted, the source said. Both sides exchanged light mortar fire and after 4 hours of heavy fighting the Khmer Rouge intruders retreated into Cambodian territory. Thai troopers were unscathed while the Khmer Rouge intruders are believed to have suffered heavy casualties, the source said.

#### LAOS RETURNS 7 DETAINED THAI 6 JAN

BK250748Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to the Foreign Ministry, a 7-man Lao party headed by Thao (Chantha Phoumani), chief of the Champassak district, on 6 January handed over seven Thai men to the Thai authorities at Chong Mek border pass. These men who were residents of Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province, were arrested in 1975. They were later questioned by the police in Phibun Mangsahan district.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY INQUIRES INTO ASEAN SECRETARY GENERAL DISMISSAL

BK250156Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry has made enquiries into wire reports that secretary general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Lt Gen Hartono R. Dharsono, has been dismissed by the Indonesian Government.

AP reported Monday that Lt Gen Dharsono was told of his dismissal by Defence Minister Gen Maraden Panggabean last week. Dharsono was reported to have expressed his sympathies for Indonesian students' demand for a clean government. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Government yesterday declined to comment on its reported decision to recall Dharsono from his post as secretary-general of ASEAN. "I have no comment, and that is all," Brigadier-General Daryono, chief spokesman of the Defence and Security Ministry, told newsmen in Jakarta.

Yesterday informed sources said the government had decided to withdraw General Dharsono as secretary-general of the five-nation grouping but it was not yet known when the decision would take effect. The other ASEAN member states are Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines. The reason for the Indonesian Government's reported decision is that 10 days ago General Dharsono joined the ranks of its critics by telling a meeting of university students in Bandung that the gap between the rich and the poor was widening despite the "new order" regimes development efforts.

'ECONOMIC OFFENDERS' TO BE PROSECUTED UNDER ARTICLE 27

BK241310Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Prime Minister's Office announcement issued 24 January]

[Text] Certain people have been selfishly carrying out acts which destroy national resources and undermine the nation's economic stability, such as illegally felling, electrocuting fish or using explosives to kill marine life, smuggling ores and other goods such as rice and sugar out of the country and smuggling goods into the country. Such acts endanger the nation's economic stability and adversely affect the survival of the country. This government cannot allow such acts to continue and must drastically suppress them. It will employ Article 27 of the constitution of 1977 to severely punish the offenders.

Therefore, to give offenders the opportunity to repent and thus discontinue their acts which destroy national resources and the nation's economic stability, the government wishes to announce that people who persist in such acts will be severely and drastically punished and the equipment as well as vehicles used in committing the offense or facilitating the commitment of the offense will be confiscated, regardless of whether it belongs to the offender or whether the owner of such equipment and vehicles is aware that his property was used to commit the offense. Officials who condone the offense or who shirk their responsibility for financial reward will be subjected to drastic disciplinary action and will face prosecution.

The public is hereby notified.

Announced on 24 January 1978

[Signed] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister

VOPT: DISSIDENTS REVIEW 1977 POLITICAL SITUATION

BK221514Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK

["New Year conversations" between committee members of the National Student Center of Thailand in a Revolutionary Wartime Situation, (Sawai) and (Praphimphon) and ATHIPAT chief editor (Chaturon)--recorded]

[Summary] [Chaturon] "It is New Years now, and I think we should review the situation during the past year. We once lived in the cities, but we are now living in the base areas. We have been acquainted with the life in the base areas for some time now.

It will be interesting for us to recount what we have seen here in contrast to what we had seen in the cities. What do you think, (Sawai)? I believe you will be able to tell us about the political problems of the people."

[Sawai] The past year was worse for the people living under the rule of the reactionary government. The growing rift within the ruling class culminated in the 20 October coup staged by the Kriangsak warlord clique. Because of its preoccupation with the struggle for power and interests, the reactionary government has never paid attention to the problems of the country and the people. The people live under the threats of a fascist dictatorship. They have no freedom and have been deprived of their rights. The newspapers are filled with complaints and petitions from the people.

[Chaturon] Speaking of newspapers, I would like to note that the newspapers have been utterly deprived of freedom and rights. The so-called reform government issued fascist dictatorial orders to muzzle newspapers. It closed down any newspapers found to speak out on behalf of the people. This has not changed under the new government of Kriangsak. The various fascist laws as well as the reform council's announcement No 42 still remain in effect in order to clamp down on the press. Warlord Kriangsak even threatened the press "not to act as the mouthpieces of those who wish to destroy the nation."

[Sawai] The plight of the press is that bad, yet the plight of the people is even worse, especially the people living in the rural areas. They have been the victims of frantic suppression by the clique. The clique has used poisons against them. It has declared several areas off limits to the people, for example.

[Chaturon] The people have had many more problems, especially during the past year. Thanin boasted, when he first came to power, that his government would solve the economic problems for the people. But he failed, and this was the reason given by the Sa-ngat-Kriangsak clique when it overthrew the Thain government. Nevertheless, the problems remain unsolved, including the drought problem. The clique allotted a small budget to solve the drought problem, but allocated unlimited sums for suppression operations. Despite the low paddy yield, it exported as much as 2.6 million tons of rice.

[Sawai] A rice shortage is therefore inevitable this coming year.

[Chaturon] Now, speaking about the workers, their lot has not improved either. They always have to cope with exploitation by the capitalists, with low wages, lack of security and unemployment. Yet, the Kriangsak government said that the labor problem is not serious. This reflects irresponsibility to the people.

[Sawai] Not only are the farmers and the workers suffering a hard life, but also the low ranking civilian, police and military officials are having a hard time coping with high prices. Prices will go up again by 11 percent by the end of this year. The trade deficit problem will worsen. The Kriangsak government plans to secure another 10 billion baht loan from the World Bank. We will have more debts. What do you think, Praphimphan?

[Praphimphan] I agree with you. In addition to economic problems, there are also social problems. Ten percent of our population are suffering from mental illness. According to the foreign press, Thailand has the highest number of drug addicts.

[Chaturon] Not just that, Thailand has the highest number of victims of venereal disease.

[Praphimphan] There are over 50,000 prostitutes and some 800 bars, nightclubs and other entertainment spots in Bangkok. As if this is not enough, the government even plans to legalize prostitution.

This is against the UN charter. We often read about suicide cases. This reflects the miserable life the people are suffering. "Children in the rural areas are suffering from malnutrition and worms. Hundreds of them die every year. There are no doctors for them because they have no money. Over the past year, the people have had no security in their lives and no guarantees for their income. They have no safety. There will certainly be no improvement for them again this year. No matter what its name, the government which will take its turn to administer the country will be forever a country-selling, cheating and plundering government. It will never pay attention to the people. Yet, it has dared to ask the people to be economical."

[Sawai] "In the past year, our people suffered a very hard life. All problems, in my opinion, no matter whether they are problems regarding rights and freedoms, living conditions, social problems, high prices or inflation, originated from the fact that the country-selling reactionary ruling government represents the interests of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and not the interests of the people. After our conversations, I feel that the people living in the areas controlled by the reactionary country-selling Kriangsak government and those living in the revolutionary bases really have different lives. Am I right, (Chaturon)?"

[Chaturon] You are right. The lives of the people living in the revolutionary bases is utterly different from that of the people living in the areas controlled by the reactionaries, as different as white and black. Since the people have control of political power there, the people in the base areas enjoy full rights and freedom and enjoy a better life. They never lack food, clothing or medicine. There is no problem of high prices, because the people have their say in fixing prices. "For instance, at present a bucket of rice costs 25 baht, 8 bananas cost 1 baht, a kilogram of pork cost a little more than 10 baht, a fat chicken costs 15 baht, 3 eggs cost 1 baht. We can boast that there is no problem of high prices in our base areas. There is no starvation and there are no beggars."

[Praphimphan] Moreover, there is no problem of debts because there are no loansharks in the bases. The people fully benefit from the yield of their crops. They are self-reliant and can even provide supplies to the people's armed forces. In some areas where scarcity exists, the people assist one another through loans at the interest rate fixed in the base areas. There are schools in some areas and in some other areas, teachers have gone out to teach the people how to read and write. There is no crime. Women are safe to go any place. They also play a bigger role, contributing to the revolutionary cause, promoting the welfare of women and doing social work.

[Sawai] The people in the revolutionary bases have a guaranteed life because they have fought for it. They have their own armed forces to defend the interests of the people. "The people have their say in making laws and social rules and regulations. For example, a person can vote or run in an election when he reaches 18 years of age. The people's rights and freedom are fully protected."

[Chaturon] I must add that we have better freedom of the press in the jungle than in the cities. Our newspapers published in the base areas, including SAMAKKHI SUROP and ATHIPAT itself, all have full freedom to express their opinions and they serve as the true mouthpieces of the people. The people in the bases have accurate information and thus have a better understanding of the problems of our country.

[Sawai] The people at the bases have freedom of speech, of writing and publishing. They are free to give useful suggestions to or to criticize our political power machinery. The people can also set up associations and political parties. There are the National Student Center and the Socialist Party of Thailand, for example.



[Chaturon] We also have a good tradition at the bases, that is: at the end of each year the people get together to criticize their political power on matters concerning organization, production, combat-readiness and support for the armed forces, and self-reliance. The political power's machinery itself makes self-criticism to better its service to the people. The people are happy with this and willingly send their children to join the people's liberation armed forces in order to expand the liberated zones and protect the base areas. The new year augurs a new and better life for us.

It can be seen, therefore, that life at the bases is entirely different from that in the areas controlled by the reactionary Kriangsak government. In this connection, it is certain that more people will join us in the base areas. Kriangsak wants the students to leave the jungle and defect to the government side. Who on earth would defect to its side? Impossible!

Over the past year, the students and people in the areas controlled by the reactionaries also stepped up their activities. In the rural areas, the people's armed forces stepped up its attacks on the enemy. The committee for the coordination of national and democratic forces has been set up. We also saw civilian, police and military officials defecting to the people's side because they had already seen the right direction for the country and democracy. The Kriangsak government is nearing its end. We must work harder in order to earn victory for the people in this coming year.

VOPT: U.S. SPIES WORK IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

BK230723Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
22 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have stepped up their efforts to control Thailand and to deceive the Thai people since they directed warlord Kriangsak--their favorite lackey--to oust Thanin Kraiwichian. A source in the Office of Accelerated Rural Development reports that 10 U.S. spies in the guise of volunteers were assigned to the office recently. These spies are now operating in Loei, Kalasin, Surin, Khon Kaen, Lampang, Satun and Prachuap Khirkikhan on the pretext of advising on vocational promotion activities. However, they are actually directing and training Thai officials on ways to deceive and suppress the rural people.

The so-called Office of Accelerated Rural Development is well known as an office which deceives and suppresses the rural people in coordination with armed police and military suppression with the guidance and financial support of the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called U.S. volunteers are also well known spies; several countries have already expelled them. Many U.S. volunteers who have repented have revealed the devious schemes of using them to spy in Thailand. In allowing U.S. spies in the guise of volunteers to work in rural areas of the country, the Kriangsak administration has unmasked itself as a nation-selling and U.S.-serving government.

#### BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS--Proposals made by the Communications Authority of Thailand (CAT), calling for the use of satellite and the transfer of provincial Public Relations Department officials, to be attached to CAT, in an attempt to expand its network to cover all the provinces, have been turned down by the radio and television control committee, it was learned yesterday. However, the committee, chaired by Deputy Premier Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong, has approved the Public Relations Department's (PRD) plan to expand its operations through the microwave system of the Post and Telegraph Department, PRD Director General Kamchat Kiphanit revealed. [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 78 p 5 BK]



## RADIO REPORTS CAMBODIAN ENCROACHMENTS 17-23 JAN

OW241505Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] On 17 and 18 January, the Cambodian armed forces crossed the border and launched encroaching attacks on localities 3 km inside Vietnam's territory in Huong Dien, Dong Thap Province, and Binh Di, Dam Chit and Vinh Dieu, An Giang Province.

On 21 January four battalions of the Cambodian armed forces encroached on Tra Tien, Tra Pho, Rach Go and Mieu Ba areas, Kien Giang Province, and penetrated up to 8 km inside Vietnam's territory, such as at Tra Tien.

As of 23 January, the Cambodian armed forces still occupied seven Vietnamese localities: Huong Dien, Dong Thap Province; Dam Chit and Vinh Dieu, An Giang Province, and Tra Tien, Tra Pho, Rach Go and Mieu Ba, Kien Giang Province.

On the other hand, over the past few days small groups of armed Cambodians penetrated several border areas in Tay Ninh and Song Be provinces to conduct reconnaissance operations, and shelled posts Nos 7 and 8 of the people's armed security forces in Dac Lac Province.

On the afternoon of 19 January, we duly punished the Cambodian armed forces which encroached upon the Phu Cuong area, An Giang Province, by decimating 5 battalions, putting 1,060 invaders out of combat, capturing many others, and seizing 441 assorted weapons. The survivors fled from Vietnam's border in disorder.

## VNA CITES MORE WORLD SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

OW241601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 24--The permanent commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers meeting in Algiers recently adopted a resolution on the Vietnam-Cambodian border issue, pointing to the necessity to negotiate for a solution. The commission called on all progressive forces, particularly democratic lawyers, to help achieve a prompt settlement by negotiations.

At the close of the meeting, two documentaries were screened. One was about the crimes committed by Cambodian reactionaries on September 25, 1977 in Tan Lap district, Tay Ninh Province. The other covers the visit made to Tan Lap by a delegation of the World Peace Council on January 1 this year.

The Czechoslovak papers RUDE PRAVO, PRACE and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE on January 23 provided extensive coverage to the same issue, under such headlines as "Vietnam Wants Peaceful Negotiations" and "Vietnam Persists in Its Policy of Peaceful Negotiations".

## RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S BUDGET MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

BK250448Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to a U.S. report, on 23 January President Carter sent to the Congress a message on the budget for 1979, starting 1 October 1978, in which he proposed a congressional appropriation of \$508.208 billion. In this budget, he estimated a deficit of up to \$60.6 billion, higher than any in U.S. history.

President Carter recommended that Congress pass a \$126 billion military budget, an increase of 9.4 percent over the \$116.8 billion of the current fiscal year. In this new military budget, Mr Carter earmarked \$1.39 billion for the development of new nuclear weapons and estimated a \$7.7-billion foreign aid program composed mostly of military aid to pro-United States countries.

In proposing a budget with a huge deficit, Mr Carter has broken his campaign promise to reduce the budgetary deficit by the end of 1977 [as heard] which he now considers an unrealistic objective.

While earmarking large amounts of money for military purposes, he projected only tiny expenditures for education, public health and social welfare. Considering the increasingly soaring prices of commodities in the United States, in many cases the amounts of money appropriated for the people's social welfare are even smaller than those in 1978, despite the fact that the American people have to shoulder 38 percent of the budgetary revenues against the 13 percent shared by U.S. capitalist corporations.

#### RADIO ARTICLE CONDEMNS NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

3K250940Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The Neutron Bomb, a Product of the Aggressors To Exterminate People"]

[Text] The imperialist powers have recently been intensively maneuvering to ship U.S. neutron bombs to NATO military bases. This wicked scheme, part of Washington's strategy, is designed not only to provide neutron bombs and other lethal weapons for this U.S.-headed military bloc, but also to ship massive quantities of weapons to some African and Asian countries in order to carry out U.S. aggressive designs.

The neutron bomb, a very cruel weapon, works by using a nuclear reaction to create high pressure with 20 percent of its energy, dispersing the remaining 80 percent as high velocity neutron radiation. When exploded, the bomb sends out a large amount of neutrons, also called nuclei, whose radioactivity can kill all people and living things in the area hit by the bomb without causing too much damage to material facilities. Neutron radiation destroys the nervous system and in most cases causes the heart to immediately stop functioning. Victims of such radiation normally suffer brain disorders before dying.

The neutron bomb is mainly designed to exterminate people. The British paper THE TIMES observed: This is truly a capitalist weapon since it spares houses and furniture while annihilating people.

Professor (Uraganter Heiderman), a doctor of theology, commented: It is true that no one is more hypocritical concerning and contemptuous of people's lives than proponents of neutron bomb production, and its producers are exactly those who have been clamoring for the protection of so-called human rights.

Professor (Burnott), a famous British physicist, said: The neutron bomb is a very cruel weapon. Not only does it exterminate all living things, but those survivors hit by its radiation will certainly face a slow and very painful death. It is therefore necessary that all countries resolutely act to prevent the production of this horrendous weapon.

Since the United States began testing and producing [as heard] neutron bombs, people all over the world and all national and international organizations and progressive officials, regardless of political tendencies, have been issuing statements vehemently protesting this U.S. escalation of the arms race and have appealed to the peoples of all countries to intensify their activities to protect peace and to check the U.S. imperialists' criminal plots. Even the American people in hundreds of cities throughout the United States have demonstrated to demand that the production of neutron bombs be stopped and that all other nuclear weapons be destroyed. Some of them have even demanded punishment for the bomb producers and their supporters.

Confronted with the ever increasing protest movement of peoples in all countries, the U.S. administration has sought all means to cover its wicked scheme by advancing the deceitful contention that neutron bombs are less destructive than other nuclear bombs. It has even clamored that neutron bombs, being less destructive, are clean bombs. This deceitful contention of the U.S. imperialists and other belligerent powers has only subjected them to further condemnation from world public opinion. This scheme has further isolated them and cannot check the three revolutionary currents that are rising in the world.

#### MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

OW250849Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--Vietnam and Romania have concluded their first agreement on medical cooperation, from 1978 to 1980. The agreement was signed in Bucharest yesterday, by Tran Thuan, Vietnamese ambassador, and Nicolae Nicolaescu, Romanian minister of public health.

Speaking on this occasion, N. Nicolaescu said that he hoped the agreement would help further the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the previous meetings between Le Duan and Nicolae Ceausescu, respective general secretaries of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Romanian Communist Party.

#### AIR SERVICE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW250853Y Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--An agreement on cooperation in civil air service has been reached between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

A document to this effect was signed in Prague yesterday by Phung The Tai, director of the Vietnamese General Department for Civil Aviation, and Pravoslav Kalicky, director of the Department for Civil Aviation under the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of the federal government, in the presence of Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong and Czechoslovak Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Nalepka.

#### POLISH PRESS DELEGATION RECEIVED BY TO HUU 24 JAN

OW250323Y Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25-- A delegation of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) led by Janusz Roszkowski, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and PAP director general, has paid a 5-day visit at the invitation of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA).

Yesterday, the delegation was cordially received by To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party Central Committee. Also present was Dao Tung, VNA director general, and Polish Ambassador Jozef Puta.

On the same day, Dao Tung and Janusz Roszkowski signed an agreement on professional cooperation between the two agencies. Present on that occasion were Tran Quang Huy, member of the party Central Committee and minister in charge of culture and education at the premier's office; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Polish Ambassador Jozef Puta; and others.

Prior to that, the delegation had laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house. It had also visited a number of cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi, Thanh Hoa Province and Ho Chi Minh City.

#### TON DUC THANG SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE

OW241545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 24--President Ton Duc Thang has expressed profound sympathy to President Samora Moises Machel over the serious losses caused to Mozambique by a recent flood. In a message to Mozambique, President Ton Duc Thang asked him to convey his deep sympathy to the people in stricken areas.

"We firmly believe that the fraternal people of Mozambique, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will promptly do away with the consequences of the disaster," President Ton Duc Thang said.

#### TON DUC THANG GREETES AMIN ON UGANDAN NATIONAL DAY

OW241547Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 24--President Ton Duc Thang has sent his congratulations to President Idi Amin Dada on the seventh national day of the Republic of Uganda. In a message dated today, President Ton Duc Thang said:

"I wish the people of Uganda many more and still greater successes in consolidating the national independence and in building a prosperous country. May the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Uganda be further developed."

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 23 JAN

BK241319Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Communique of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee on its session of 23 January 1977]

[Text] On 23 January the National Assembly Standing Committee held its regular session under the chairmanship of committee Chairman Truong Ching. Present at the session were representatives of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procuratorate.

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard a report summing up the opinions of various National Assembly delegations on the results of the third session of the Sixth National Assembly, and drew experience from the session with a view to improving National Assembly work.
2. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard a report by the Constitution Drafting Commission on organizing discussions on the draft constitution to allow cadres and the people to practically participate in elaborating the new constitution of the country. The National Assembly Standing Committee approved the proposal of the Constitution Drafting Commission and entrusted it with the task of organizing these discussions.
3. Upon the recommendation of the chief justice of the People's Supreme Court and the chief procurator of the People's Supreme Procuratorate, the National Assembly Standing Committee adopted a resolution conferring on the people's court the added special authority to try particularly serious crimes of violating social order in Ho Chi Minh City.
4. Upon the recommendation of its chairman, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided to appoint six alternate judges to the People's Supreme Court.
5. Upon the recommendation of the premier of the government, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided to appoint SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to a number of countries.

PHAN VAN DANG, PHAM VAN KIET PRESIDE OVER SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE MEET

OW201621Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The central committee for agricultural transformation has opened a conference on basic theoretical professional problems for some 300 cadres in charge of agricultural transformation in key provinces and districts within the framework of transformation in the south and cadres of related agencies.

Comrades Phan Van Dang and Pham Van Kiet, members of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the central committee for agricultural transformation, presided over the conference. At the inaugural meeting, Comrade Phan Van Dang pointed to our party's basic viewpoints and lines on socialist revolution and particularly on agricultural transformation and construction.

NGUYEN VAN LINH, LE VAN LUONG VISIT HANOI MACHINE TOOL PLANT

BK241126Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 22 January, Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of the party's front civilian proselyting committee [ban dann vann mawtj traanj cuar dangr] and a VGFTU delegation led by Hoang Quoc Viet, party Central Committee member and VGFTU chairman, visited machine tool manufacturing plant No 1 in Hanoi to promote a socialist concerted emulation impetus among its workers. Accompanying the delegation were Le Van Luong, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and Hanoi city party committee secretary, and Tran Anh Lien, Hanoi city trade union secretary.

At the various workshops of the plant, the delegation members talked with the brother and sister workers who were striving to fulfill the 1978 state plan during the very first day of the year. In 1977, the workers of this plant exerted great efforts and fulfilled the state plan 11 days ahead of schedule.



Addressing a meeting organized by the workers at a production workshop, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet praised the great, extraordinary efforts of the working class and other working people nationwide, including the workers of machine tool manufacturing plant No 1 who are surging forward to satisfactorily fulfill their tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

He pointed out: Successfully implementing the urgent economic tasks of the 1978 state plan is the duty and responsibility and also the vital interests of the working class and other laboring people and everyone. As a force leading society and, at the same time, a well organized and disciplined labor force working according to proper techniques and having equipment, machines and important economic and technical bases, the working class must always surge forward and satisfactorily fulfill its glorious mission as a vanguard force in the nationwide socialist concerted emulation movement.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet called on the brother and sister workers and civil servants and particularly the workers of machine tool manufacturing plant No 1--which is 20 years old this year and which is taking the lead in the engineering sector--to strive to emulate in implementing the tasks pointed out in the resolution of the eighth VGFTU Central Committee conference.

#### NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON VALUE OF REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENTS

BK220056Y Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Article by Phan Van Dang, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee: "Accelerate the Mass Revolutionary Movement and Make It Widespread, Seething and Continuous in Order To Implement the 1978 State Plan and Create Favorable Conditions for Fulfilling the 1976-1980 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Since the complete liberation of the south and the total victory of the Vietnamese revolution, the entire country has joined in carrying out the tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Vietnamese revolution has shifted to a new stage with new, unprecedented capabilities with which to build a prosperous, beautiful and powerful socialist Vietnam. Reflecting the talented leadership ability of our party, the fourth party congress resolution set forth the line of socialist revolution and a very scientific and creative method for implementing it. This is a decisive factor in the glorious victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Vietnam.

The nationwide changes over the past 2 years and more, although only initial changes have proven the masses' extremely great capabilities to achieve successful socialist construction. In the south, since liberation, the production movements and the life of the masses in the rural areas and the cities have been developed ever more vigorously, broadly and clearly. These movements prove that the creative revolutionary spirit of the three-pronged offensive, which was displayed in fighting the enemy, has been brought into play in the revolutionary production movement and the life of the masses in shifting to socialist revolution.

In order to successfully implement the 1978 state plan and to create conditions for the gloriously successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan, all sectors and localities must have correct viewpoints so as to formulate plans in a scientific and revolutionary way, with high determination to overfulfill the plan norms.

In order to successfully implement the state plan in the days ahead, we should not disassociate the development of the laboring people's right to collective ownership from reorganization and the modification of work methods at all levels and in all sectors.

This is because the development of the revolutionary capabilities of the masses is dependent on whether or not the organization of the machinery and work methods of the organs charged with providing guidance for implementing the plan is scientifically and revolutionarily oriented. Only on the basis of streamlining and reorganization will we be able to develop the combined strength of the system of dictatorship of the proletariat in carrying out the revolutionary tasks in all areas and realistically enhance the right of socialist collective ownership.

In order to bring into full play the inherent revolutionary capabilities of the masses, the key factor of decisive significance is to truly promote the laboring people's right to collective ownership. Collective ownership is the motive force, the potential and the strength of the socialist revolution. To promote the right of collective ownership is to promote the revolutionary capabilities of the masses to build and manage a socialist society. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, said: "Collective ownership is not only a concept or a system, but is also a definite organizational structure." Therefore, we should not believe that the right of ownership is merely an ordinary democratic right. Realities have proven that any cooperative, enterprise or locality which pays attention to the right of collective ownership will satisfactorily carry out the production movement, fulfill its obligations to the state, improve the people's life, check corruption and theft, and repel bureaucratism and arrogance.

Disregarding the right of collective ownership is not only a shortcoming, it is also a contravention of the party line as outlined in the fourth party congress resolution. Concerning this problem, it is also necessary to clearly realize that the rights of the Vietnamese people as citizens loving their socialist country and the right to socialist collective ownership are one. Therefore, it is necessary to criticize a separatist attitude toward the compatriots in the newly-liberated areas, because this view will lead to discrimination against them in social relations. This will not only encroach on their legitimate right to ownership as human beings: it will also contravene the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These erroneous views are not only politically unfavorable, they are also economically unfavorable. This is not only erroneous as far as the communist line is concerned, it is also erroneous as far as communist principles are concerned.

Those views which disregard the people's right of ownership not only cannot promote the revolutionary capabilities of the masses, but also create many difficulties for them and even engender the threatening and oppression of the people, which exert adverse influence on the revolution.

The party Central Committee's political report presented at the fourth national congress of delegates severely criticized these wrongdoings as follows: "We severely condemn an arrogant, authoritarian, irresponsible, and even hardhearted attitude in the face of the people's difficulties and suffering. It is necessary to take practical measures to prevent a number of cadres and state personnel from becoming a class with special privileges and interests."

In order to resolutely overcome and prevent these bad customs and habits, the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum held in December 1977 stresses: Severely enforce state discipline vis-a-vis elements who have stolen public funds, received bribes, taken advantage of their positions to oppress the masses or seriously encroached upon the people's right to collective ownership, no matter whether they are in party organizations, the administration, the armed forces, the security forces or mass organizations. Concerning the measures to implement this, the resolution points out: It is necessary to concentrate the party's control machinery, together with the state organs of inspection and organs in charge of investigations and trials, in order to implement this with good results and observable effect in 1978.

A bureaucratic and officious attitude, acts encroaching upon the people's right to ownership and the dishonest acts of a number of cadres and personnel have exerted adverse influence on the people to a widespread and serious degree. These wrongdoings are a danger and a very great obstacle to the development of the revolutionary capabilities of the masses. In order to insure revolutionary development in the days ahead, each level and sector must be held entirely responsible to the party and the people for overcoming and preventing these wrongdoings. Therefore, if responsible cadres at each level and in each sector continue to ignore or only "complain" about these wrongdoings--which reflect an irresponsible or powerless attitude--the leading echelon will no longer condone it. This contravenes the spirit of the third party Central Committee plenum resolution which requires that "there be observable effects in 1978" in overcoming and eliminating bad customs and habits. If the cadres and personnel in the various state organs are honest, dishonest traders and bad people will find no one with whom to "collude" even though they wish to do so.

Prorightist manifestations in this regard must be severely criticized in order to resolutely overcome them. It is necessary to promptly and appropriately deal with anyone who has committed dishonest acts. In order to overcome and prevent the above-mentioned evils, it is necessary to carry out this task comprehensively, perseveringly and methodically; to closely combine ideological work with organizational work and education with law; to closely coordinate party organizations with state organs and mass organizations; and to strengthen state management over state organs as well as over society.

It is necessary to clearly perceive the intrinsic relation between the right of socialist collective ownership and the revolutionary movement of the masses. Only by exercising the right of ownership will we be able to strengthen the revolutionary movement and through it promote the right of ownership in the political, economic, cultural and social fields and the right to become the masters of the entire country and of each locality and installations. The exercise of ownership and the revolutionary movement are not disassociated from the simultaneous carrying out of the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific-technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution with the scientific-technical revolution as the key.

To speak of socialist revolution is to speak of building a new life. Therefore, the goals of the revolutionary movement and socialist collective ownership are aimed at building and constantly improving the life of socialist society; and the acceleration of the revolutionary movement is aimed at constantly promoting the creativity of the masses with a view to meeting the requirements of constantly improving the life and promoting the right of collective ownership of the laboring people.

Revolution, life and the right to ownership are one, inseparable and organically inter-related; they influence and stimulate one another in their developmental process. The contents of the three revolutions must be linked with these movements, and the three revolutions must use the movements as a basis to exercise and develop the right to ownership. The concept of self-reliance must also be inserted into education in the right of ownership and the initiation of movements.

It is also necessary to fully realize that ownership involves both obligations and interests. Only with this realization will we be able to develop practical advantages in ideological and organization work and insure correct exercise of the right to ownership so that all members of the social community will voluntarily observe the concept of "one for all, all for one" in their socialist social relations.

Therefore, we must understand and exercise ownership from the practical and specific viewpoints of history. Only by basing ourselves on socialist economic law in Vietnam will we be able to understand the question of ownership from a scientific standpoint and recognize the new historical trend concerning ownership, which is mentioned in the resolution of the fourth party congress. If the right to ownership is understood from an administrative standpoint as similar to an ordinary democratic right, it will be impossible to create an extraordinary strength in socialist construction in Vietnam and to advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without following the capitalist path. In view of this, to establish the right to collective ownership in the economic field we must understand and implement the economic law governing the industrial-agricultural structure; and to develop this right in the developmental process of economic law we must achieve industrial-agricultural modernization in our national socialist economy.

Proceeding from the concept of ownership elucidated above, we must separate the right to ownership in the political field from the right to ownership in the economic field in the course of their implementation and development, in order to constantly enhance the laboring people's right to collective ownership in the process of building socialism, a process which is inseparable from the simultaneous conducting of the three revolutions and the constant strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. To speak of revolution is to speak of mass movements. Mass movements are the measure of the status of a revolution. The fulfillment of all revolutionary tasks depends on mass movements. The masses' capacity for revolution is limitless. Our party's vigorous and highly creative vitality also originates from its continually strengthened and consolidated relationship with the masses. Therefore, any cadre or party member who does not trust and rely on the masses has obviously embraced an erroneous viewpoint. The quality and capability of such a cadre or party member will inevitably diminish. Recently, in leading and guiding work in various fields, we usually relied more on administrative measures than on mobilizing the masses. For this reason, we have not yet been able to bring into full play the revolutionary capability and initiative of the masses, and this has caused our work in all fields in both the countryside and the cities to yield only limited results.

In the process of leading the revolution, our party has scored and is scoring many victories thanks to its trust in and reliance on the masses. In its current advance to socialism, our country is endowed with a most valuable asset: Its work force. If this work force is rationally deployed and distributed in the movement to reorganize production, it will help produce abundant material wealth, a large amount of exportable goods, and machinery for us to gradually carry out socialist industrialization in the spirit of self-reliance, and to build an agro-industrial structure for our socialist economy. The state is currently facing difficulties regarding foreign currency needed for the import of machinery. If we trust in and rely on the masses and bring into full play their capabilities in organized and guided productive labor, we will not only be able to conserve but also to actually obtain more foreign currency. Our work force is a very basic advantage and strong point which should be exploited in our current efforts to guide the implementation of the state plan.

Leading and guiding a mass movement is both an art and a matter of viewpoint. In leading mass movement we must adopt the people's viewpoint and follow the people's line in order to stimulate and promote them. We must base ourselves on reality and know how to seize favorable opportunities in order to launch several movements at a time. We must know how to combine them into a single, broad, vigorous, surging movement enveloping both the rural and urban areas, and how to use one movement to promote another. [paragraph continues]



In leading and guiding mass movements, we must guard against the tendency to foster short-lived, unrealistic and discontinued campaigns which are divorced from the process of production and from life. We must closely combine all mass movements with production in order to insure the fulfillment of specific revolutionary tasks in each locality and each period of time. We must skillfully combine political with economic measures, educational with administrative ones, and ideological with organizational ones. We must promote close, harmonious coordination among party organizations, state organs, mass organizations and economic and social institutions. Only by launching mass movements can we change the people's way of thinking; and it is through mass movements that the people can judge their own merits and educate themselves. To use the masses to educate and motivate themselves through their daily revolutionary activities is the most effective way to promote revolutionary mass movements to fulfill the state plan and to achieve revolutionary tasks in all fields.

In guiding production movements and the people's lives, it is necessary to firmly grasp the concept of continuous, thoroughgoing revolution. Once a mass movement has come into being, we must guard against complacency; otherwise, the movement will not be able to make headway. We must maintain close contact with the movement in order to promptly resolve any new problems and to constantly promote the development and enhance the quality of the movement itself.

To promote mass movements along the aforementioned line is to rely on the masses to fulfill the state plan. Through mass movements we must also strive to consolidate and perfect socialist production relationships in the north, transfer production relationships in the south, and make the worker-peasant alliance the hard core of the system of socialist collective ownership, which is implemented mainly through the socialist state under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class. Through these movements we must also strive to consolidate and develop party membership; consolidate and build party chapters, the administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level; strengthen the relationship between the party and the masses; and practically realize and develop the people's right to collective ownership at the grassroots level.

In late December 1977, in its third session, the Sixth National Assembly heard a report by the Council of Ministers on "The Basic Tasks of the 1976-1980 State 5-Year Plan and the Specific Tasks of the 1978 State Plan." The National Assembly discussed and approved these tasks.

In that session, the National Assembly highly valued the revolutionary movement of the people throughout the country in both production and life, and the efforts made by various state organs over the past 2 years. The National Assembly also criticized the shortcomings of state organs, pointing out that many of these weaknesses had not been promptly rectified and that, most seriously, the people's right to collective ownership had not been brought into full play.

With the correct resolutions of the party, with the enormous revolutionary capabilities of the people, and with out revolutionary ardor and revolutionary offensive spirit, we stand a good chance of successfully implementing the 1978 state plan and to fulfill the 1978-1980 state 5-year plan, the first 5-year plan of reunified, socialist Vietnam.



## LT GEN TRAN VAN QUANG DISCUSSES LOCAL MILITARY WORK

BK241115Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt of article by Lt Gen Tran Van Quang in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN January 1978 issue: "The New Stage of the Revolution and the New Developmental Step of Local Military Work"]

[Text] Local military work has a very important strategic role in our country. In the present new stage of the revolution, local military work comprises great new tasks and requirements and at the same time has very favorable new capabilities and conditions. In the "Weekly Army Press and Book Review" section of the VPA program this morning, you are invited, friends, to listen to an excerpt from an article by Lt Gen Tran Van Quang published in the TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN issue of January 1978: "The New Stage of Revolution and the New Developmental Step of Local Military Work."

This article begins by dealing with a number of problems concerning the thorough understanding of the socialist revolutionary line of the fourth party congress and local military work and then outlines the main contents of various major tasks and work, thus highlighting the new development step of local military work in our country--local military work in the period of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Comrades and friends, you are now invited to hear the first major task and work: Standing ready to fight to defend the localities and the fatherland.

Standing ready to fight to defend the localities and the fatherland is the most important task of local military work. Ever since our people and the Lao and Cambodian peoples won total victory in the anti-U.S. resistance, imperialism has continued to seek by all means to counterattack the revolutionary forces in many places. The imperialists continue to intensively consolidate their allied and lackey forces in Southeast Asia and attempt to divide and thwart the revolutionary forces. They are still using Vietnamese traitors who have fled to foreign countries and reactionary spies who remain in our country and they coerce or bribe Vietnamese evacuees in an attempt to sabotage our people's socialist construction. For these reasons, we must attach paramount importance to the task of standing ready to fight to defend our fatherland.

National defense is a basic, long term task for our people. This is in conformity with the laws in our country that national construction must go hand in hand with national defense, and that, in our time, the building of socialism must be accompanied by the protection of socialism.

In peacetime, each locality--like the entire country--must always stand combat ready while preparing to defeat the enemy if it wages a war of aggression against our country. We must strive to combine, in a truly rational and scientific manner, the immediate task of maintaining combat readiness with that of fostering combat readiness over the long term in order to forever preserve our beautiful country which many generations have successfully built and defended at the cost of untold labor and sacrifices.

First of all, we must remain combat ready in order to prevent, thwart and smash all enemy schemes and acts infringing on our sovereignty and our people's peaceful socialist construction, and to frustrate and punish all schemes and acts of sabotage of the counter-revolutionaries within the country and of bad elements undermining political security and social order in the localities.

At the same time, we must make preparations in all fields to enable the people, the armed forces and all sectors and levels in the localities to quickly shift from their peacetime posture to a wartime one and to stand ready to conduct a successful people's war to defend the homeland and the localities if the enemy should wage a war of aggression against our country.

The degree of activity, initiative and effort of each locality in organizing and mobilizing all of its resources constitutes the most basic factor insuring the satisfactory fulfillment of this task. Only by satisfactorily fulfilling this task can we create a solid basis and favorable conditions for the building of stable and strong standing armed forces for the country.

Actual developments in the situation over the past few years, especially in vitally important areas, have shown that all localities must be fully aware of the scheme nurtured by imperialism and counterrevolutionary elements against our country and of the actual implementation of these schemes in each locality in the current peacetime as well as in the future if aggression is committed against our country.

Because they are differently situated--along the border, on offshore islands, far inland, in the mountain regions, in the countryside, in the plains, or in the urban area--localities differ from one another in geographic, demographic, economic and political characteristics. Hence, each locality occupies a different position in the layout of the all-people national defense system and is entrusted with specific tasks in maintaining combat readiness. For this reason, each locality must be equipped with appropriate organizations, forces and combat readiness measures in order to successfully fulfill its task of readily fighting to defend itself.

We must do many things in many fields--gain a thorough understanding of the situation and tasks of the revolution and the military tasks of the entire country and of each locality; heighten the revolutionary vigilance of the people and soldiers in the localities; build the local armed forces, develop a battle plan for people's war in the localities; and regularly train the people and armed forces to insure that the local armed forces maintain high combat readiness and are capable of operating in coordination with the people's public security forces to readily smash all enemy acts of aggression and sabotage and to maintain political security and social order in the localities.

The task of developing the local people and armed forces' combat tradition and experience is a matter of paramount importance in promoting their readiness to fight to defend their localities and the fatherland in both the immediate and distant future. In carrying out local military work we must pay attention to enabling each local citizen and combatant, especially young people, to fully understand, firmly uphold and ceaselessly develop the precious traditions and experiences which the nation has accumulated through many generations. We must make use of several forms and measures of propaganda and educational activities--such as building museums to preserve relics of our national defense history, establishing societies to study military science, and organizing the training of military-oriented sports and physical culture--in order to inculcate in all citizens the spirit of sportsmanship, the sense of being masters of the country, and any knowledge necessary for defending the fatherland.

Each locality must know how the enemy will carry out its schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage against it in the immediate future, and what forces, means and measures the enemy may use to attack it in case of war. Localities situated in vitally important areas such as the border, offshore islands and seacoast must have concrete knowledge of and be able to estimate with certainty how the enemy will carry out its schemes and acts of encroaching on our territory, waters and airspace, and what forces and tricks it will use.

Those localities situated in mountain regions where armed reactionaries still exist must actually conduct mopping-up operations to root them out. Those localities deep in the rear area must have concrete knowledge of and predict with certainty the reactions of an sabotage by the overthrown exploiting classes, spies and bad elements in order to readily thwart and smash all their acts aimed at undermining the local economy and disrupting local public order and security.

Each locality must formulate plans for organizing its forces and its own defense both under the conditions of the country engaging in peacetime construction and those of the country engaging in combat and a people's war to defend the fatherland. In formulating combat plans to defend the localities in peacetime, we must pay due attention to making provisions for shifting from our peacetime posture to a wartime one in the conditions of modern warfare. The local armed forces, which constitute the core force in the defense of the localities, must be consolidated and strengthened, must receive good military and political training, and must always maintain high combat-readiness.

We should study to develop effective fighting methods for the local armed forces in the conditions of a war for national defense. We all know that in the future, if we ever have to wage a war for the defense of our socialist fatherland, this will be a modern war not totally like the liberation war recently conducted by our people.

The local armed forces themselves have undergone new developments in their capabilities, their strength, their equipment. Their combat tasks in defense of their localities have also become heavier and more complex. For this reason, we should urgently study and gradually resolve the many new problems concerning combat methods used in the defense of localities in order to promptly meet the current requirements of training, organization and development of the local armed forces.

Our strength, which must be reflected in our capacity to stand combat ready and successfully defend the localities, is not solely the strength of armed forces. It is the combined strength of all the people in the localities, of all the military, political, economic and cultural sectors, and of the three armed forces--the local forces, the militia and self-defense forces, and the people's public security forces--which must operate in close coordination with the main force units stationed in the localities or be sent in when needed. Our local defense plans must provide for close coordination among all these forces in order to bring their combined strength into full play. In peacetime, in making preparations for conducting a people's war, we must take into account this combined strength of each locality. We should also actively and gradually develop the local armed forces' capacity to fight a modern war and to cope with the enemy's use of mass destruction weapons. By doing so we will be contributing to developing the economic and military strategies of a people's war for national defense.

In sensitive areas, we must combine the reorganization of production with the promotion of economic building. We must build without delay combat villages wherever necessary, prepare communications and liaison facilities and establish local logistic services to support the operations of the armed forces in case of war. The initial experience of many localities has shown that, in order to bring into full play the combined strength and advantages of each locality for its own defense, we must closely coordinate our local defense efforts with the building of the district and province.

While enabling each locality to develop extremely great and new capabilities, the building of the district and province along the line laid down by the party has also created new requirements and tasks for the local people and armed forces. Quynh Luu district is a case in point.

Under its large-scale socialist production plan, Quynh Lau will build 700 km of roads and more than 20 engineering and handicraft enterprises capable of repairing mechanical equipment, producing building materials and processing food; and will be equipped with more than 200 tractors, automobiles, bulldozers, etc. This represents a considerable increase in materials and equipment enabling Quynh Lau district and Nghe Tinh Province to maintain combat readiness and to insure logistic and communication services. These new capabilities will help boost the fighting strength of the locality and enhance the modern character of the people's war in the area. To bring its new capabilities into full play, Quynh Lau has formulated plans to fight the enemy both on the sea and on land, and has developed a strong in-depth defense line and effective combat methods.

For their part, Dong Hung district in Thai Binh Province and Nam Ninh district in Ha Nam Ninh Province, which are populous delta districts located deep inland, have taken the first step in formulating well-coordinated fighting plans for intercepting the enemy in several directions and for combining mobility with positional defense.

To stay combat ready and to fight to defend the localities are tasks for the entire people and the direct responsibility of local party organizations. Therefore, developing combat readiness is one of the major tasks of all local party organizations, sectors and mass organizations. Local military organs must serve as the staff organ for the local party committees, and local armed forces must serve as the hard core for the development of combat readiness.

All districts and provinces have now made local defense plans an integral part of their general economic building plans. This is a very correct thing to do. Thanks to these efforts, each step of local economic development will gradually help increase the local combat strength and promote the building of the district into a military fortress and the province into a strategic unit in order to firmly defend all localities.

#### PLANNING OFFICIAL ON NATIONAL REDISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE

BK250640Y Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Article by Che Viet Tan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Distribute the Work Force According to Territorial Divisions and Sectors"]

[Summary] The social labor forces will be redistributed on a national scale according to territorial divisions and sectors and in accordance with the following two guidelines:

"1. Reorganize production in various sectors and primary units, redistribute the work force at the district level to use the entire 24.5 million laboring people in 1978--this figure will increase to 26.7 million in 1980--and arrange jobs for 8 million people, including 3 million unemployed people of the former regime and 5 million people reaching employment age in the coming 5 years.

"2. Relocate 1.8 million laboring people's families (about 4 million people) from the densely populated deltas and southern cities to the new economic zones in order to open 1 million hectares of new land, reclaim 50,000 hectares of fallow land and afforest 1.2 million hectares."

In 1978-80, each primary unit at the district level must balance its work force in accordance with the advanced labor norms. Under the 1976-80 5-year plan, 1 million of the 8 million unemployed people mentioned above will be assigned to nonproduction sectors, mainly the educational sector. The rest will be absorbed by production sectors: 4 million by agriculture, forestry and fishery; 1.76 million by construction and 1.2 million by industry.



In 1978, jobs will be arranged for 1.5 million people by assigning 200,000 people to the educational, public health and scientific sectors for training and the rest to agriculture, forestry, fishery and industry. The arrangement of jobs must be correctly planned to constantly increase labor productivity, economize on work time, shift some small traders to the production field and streamline the administrative machinery with a view to strengthening economic management and scientific research and building the district level.

In rural areas, since our agriculture and industry have not been modernized to permit us to most satisfactorily use labor forces, we must fully use our labor forces to comprehensively develop agriculture along the line of large-scale socialist production and build water conservancy projects and rural roads, produce construction materials, grow subsidiary food and industrial crops, build houses and other public utilities and manufacture export items, and so forth.

"Since the war, millions of people in the southern cities have become jobless." Those people without any technical skill must be motivated to go to the rural areas and new economic zones for production. The rest will be used either in handicrafts or in building roads, and must be trained to become technical workers or cadres.

As regards those unemployed people in northern cities, some of them may be recruited into various technical and vocational schools and colleges or into the army so that they can fulfill their military obligations and participate in building new economic zones. The rest will be used in various service sectors and in child care centers.

The above is an outline of the main guidelines for redistributing the work force in our country under the economic development plan for the years ahead.

"The relocation of 1.8 million laboring people's families, composed of 4 million people, from the delta and cities to new economic zones within 5 years constitutes a colossal task. In the past 2 years, only 500,000 families composed of 1 million people have been relocated. The remaining 1.3 million families composed of nearly 3 million people must be completely relocated during 1978-79 to create favorable conditions for the implementation of the 1980 agricultural objectives. In 1978, at least 460,000 families composed of 900,000 people must be relocated as follows:

"Some people of the Bac Bo plain will be moved to the new economic zones in the Mekong River delta, the eastern Nam Bo region, the Bac Bo midland and mountainous region and the central highlands. Some people of districts in the plains of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces will be relocated to the western mountainous districts and the central highlands. Some people of Ho Chi Minh City will be relocated to the Nam Bo rural townships."

The ethnic minority people in the mountainous regions of the central highlands and western areas must be well-motivated to settle their farming and life.

Realities in the past few years reveal that the campaign to motivate the people to go to new economic zones has made a strong impact on the thought, feelings, material life and mores of our people. It is therefore necessary to initiate a mass movement to make the people thoroughly aware of the country's interests. To make the campaign a success, close coordination of the various sectors involved must be secured to provide grain, money and other material facilities for the relocated people. Efforts must be exerted by all responsible sectors and those provinces with departing and arriving people to organize the relocation of people and the life and production in new economic zones.



The above guidelines for distributing and using the work force under the 1978 plan and the second 5-year plan constitute a strategically significant economic project. Entering the year 1978, let's continue to accelerate the redistribution of labor forces and consider it a very important measure to successfully implement all of the tasks of the state plan.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES BETTER MANAGEMENT OF MATERIALS

BK241457Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 23 January editorial: "Managing Materials"]

[Text] To function effectively, production and construction establishments must be promptly, regularly and systematically supplied with materials. The materials sector of our national economy is still small and our materials production capacity remains inadequate. Although we still have to buy most of the materials we need from foreign countries, our capacity for importing them is limited.

Material shortages are a prevailing state of affairs which has caused considerable difficulty to production, building, and the people's lives. This is an objective cause which still cannot be quickly overcome. However, the unsatisfactory management and supply of materials has also raised quite a bit of difficulty. As a matter of course, in view of our lack of materials, this work should have been organized in the most satisfactory manner possible. Yet it still is a weak link. Overstockpiling, losses and wasteful use of materials have become prevalent, recurrent phenomena.

Improving the management, distribution and utilization of materials is the most important task in our endeavor to enhance economic management. First of all, we must without delay end the practice of overstockpiling materials. Some enterprises have stockpiled materials in quantities which are worth many times the value of their annual output. Some 30 enterprises in a Hanoi ward alone have reportedly stockpiled materials worth more than 50 billion dong. Other materials valued at several billion dong are said to be laying unused in the supply systems of various ministries. More careful and extensive inspections will undoubtedly yield considerably higher figures than this.

Secondly, we must quickly establish norms for the utilization of materials and strictly supervise their implementation. Several localities are still carrying out production and construction work without observing any norms. In some localities, outdated norms are still in force. Such practices have resulted in a common shortcoming: The amount of material per unit manufactured has become excessively greater than in the prewar period, and this at a time when we have at our disposal more and better machinery and equipment and when our workers' professional skills have been considerably enhanced. By establishing and implementing progressive norms, we will promote the economizing of materials, help reduce production costs, and contribute to increasing production.

Thirdly, we should adopt measures to make the fullest use of raw materials, to prevent the waste of materials, and to avoid overstocking of materials in factories. The collection of waste materials has not yet been given adequate attention. The collection of waste paper throughout the country has yielded only a few thousand tons a year. No efforts have been made to recycle scrap metals, wood chips, pieces of cloth, etc. to produce commodities for daily use. Some enterprises have even refused to turn over to handicraft cooperatives surplus materials for which they have found no use. Red tape and irrational policies have more often than not hampered the distribution of materials.

Fourthly, materials must be strictly managed. Some kinds of supplies--such as petroleum, the distribution of which is a state monopoly--have been siphoned off to the free market. Many organs and enterprises, unable to get materials from state supply systems, have had to buy them on the free market at exorbitant prices. The weighing and control of materials in the process of transportation and delivery have developed many shortcomings.

Fifthly, the supply managerial apparatus still shows many irrational aspects. Red tape remains a serious problem. Recipients sometimes have to make several trips to supply organs to obtain their share of materials. Supply organs have often failed to promptly and regularly deliver materials to where they were needed.

To fulfill the state plan, step up production and build the material and technical bases of socialism, we must make wholehearted efforts to improve the management and supply of materials at all costs.

#### TAP CHI CONG SAN JANUARY ISSUE TABLE OF CONTENTS

OW250605Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The following is a review of TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No 1 of 1978:

Editorial: "Strive To Carry Out the 1978 State Plan."

Article: "No Reactionary Power Can Destroy the Solidarity and Friendship Between the Vietnamese and Cambodian Peoples." After citing the correct stand and sincere and unchanging attitude of our party and government in their relations with Cambodia, the article says that in recent years the Cambodian side has opposed our stand and constantly sought to create hatred between the two nations and encroach on Vietnamese territory, thereby seriously harming the two countries' relations. The article continues: On the one hand, the Cambodian authorities have repeatedly sent troops to encroach on Vietnamese territory and perpetrate barbarous crimes in our country. While rejecting our party and government's proposal that the two sides meet to resolve the border issue in a spirit of friendship, the Cambodian authorities have grossly slandered our country.

In conclusion, the article says: Although the relations between the two countries are deteriorating as a result of the Cambodian authorities' actions, we will continue advocating the maintenance of solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia. While we cherish our national independence, we also respect Cambodia's. We know full well that the Cambodian people, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to win back their independence, certainly want to maintain their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and will not allow the imperialists and reactionaries to sow dissension and conduct sabotage. We firmly believe that people of conscience of the world will also positively contribute to the two countries' solidarity and will not do anything to harm the two peoples' friendship.

Article: "Comprehend the Relationship Between Reform and Construction in Our Country's Socialist Revolution," by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. After analyzing the fourth party congress resolution--"Our Country's Socialist Revolution Is a Process of All-Round, Continuous, Profound and Thorough Revolutionary Changes; a Process of Coordinating Reform With Construction, With Construction Being the Key Factor"--Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh points out general experiences attained in coordinating reform and construction in our country over the past years.

He then advances methods for coordinating economic reform and construction across the country, particularly in the south, with regard to each locality sector and objective. In conclusion, he analyzes the decisive conditions for achieving success during the process of carrying out reform and construction--the process of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions.

Article: "Innovate our Country's Planning," by Che Viet Tan. National economic planning is a tremendously important economic management task under our system. Planning contents and methods must clearly manifest the application of socialist economic rules and correctly reflect the party's line and concepts. In the same spirit, the article discusses some questions of innovative planning aimed at fully utilizing all of the social work forces and at satisfactorily tapping land, forest, marine and other natural resources as well as existing and future material-technological bases in order to produce much use-value [gias trij xwr dungj], increase the capital accumulated for expanded reproduction, improve the people's living conditions, build a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure, create new strength, and insure the successful achievement of the economic objectives set forth by the fourth party congress. Innovative planning methods demand new changes in the planning system and the counterpoising of plans according to a new concept--using the balanced social work force as the key factor for maintaining a balanced economic system, and for coordinating planning with market demands.

Article: "Consolidate and Perfect Rural Grassroots-Level Party Chapters and Organizations, Insure the Successful Implementation of Agricultural Development," by Vu Oanh. After discussing the important role of rural grassroots-level party chapters and organizations in implementing agricultural development, which was clearly mentioned in the resolution of the second party Central Committee Plenum, the article advances concrete methods and measures for consolidating and perfecting the rural grassroots-level party chapters and organizations with a view to enhancing their leadership skills and fighting ability.

Article: "Firmly Grasp the Proletarian Dictatorship, Develop the Working People's Right to Collective Ownership, Continue the Implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 228/NQTU." After analyzing the causes of negative phenomena in society in the past resulting from lax economic management and failure to correctly implement Political Bureau resolution No 228, the article sets forth the guidelines and concrete measures for carrying out directive No 20/CTTU of the party Central Committee Secretariat on the continued implementation of Political Bureau resolution No 228.

Article: "Strive To Develop Light Industry," by Truong Son. The article says: Light industry's development is of profound political and economic significance because it positively contributes to the implementation of two pressing basic tasks--the accumulation of capital for industrialization and the further improvement of the people's living conditions. The role of light industry is also reflected in its relations with agriculture and heavy industry. The article then points out the guidelines and tasks for developing light industry in the new stage of revolution well as the major measures and policies for insuring its vigorous and steady development.

Article: "Accelerate the Processing of Agricultural Products Along With the Planning of Agricultural Development," by Nguyen Trung Anh. The article discusses the close relationship between agriculture and the agricultural processing industry and demonstrates that the coordination of the two is one of the important conditions advancing our national economy from small to large-scale socialist production.

The article then points out the guidelines and tasks and some questions on turning the agricultural processing industry into a well-developed economic sector that will contribute to our country's prosperity.

Article: "Vigorously Step Up A Nationwide Mass Physical Education and Sports Movement," by Le Duc Chinh. The article enumerates the tasks and objectives of physical education and sports laid down by our party and analyzes the important impact of physical education--an indispensable factor in shaping the new socialist man. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate a nationwide physical education and sports movement involving the broad masses, primarily at the grassroots level. It is also necessary to develop physical education and sports plans and facilities suitable for each group of people.

Article: "The Family's Responsibility in Training the New Vietnamese Socialist Man," by Pham Khac Hoe in the "Personalities and Intellectuals Forum" section.

The article refers to our nation's fine traditions in rearing and educating children while simultaneously criticizing some parents' methods in rearing and educating their children. The article then advances the following major guidelines for parents in training the new Vietnamese socialist man: Set good examples in all aspects and in every task; comprehend the characteristics of each age group as well as the characteristics of each child; properly organize the family's life and children's activities; exert self-control in educating children; achieve unity of action in educating children between the parents and other adults in the family and between the family and the school, educational organizations and mass organizations.

Article: "New Developments in Non Cong District," by Dam Mai. The article introduces Nong Cong district's progress over the last 2 years in determining its production guidelines, overcoming production difficulties, accelerating capital construction and satisfactorily carrying out the party's development tasks.

Article: "On the Economic Crisis in Capitalist Countries," by Nguyen Van Tho. In its analysis of concrete data and facts, the article demonstrates the major characteristics of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries since late 1975, the most serious crisis since the end of World War II--a comprehensive, serious and prolonged crisis in which inflation is coupled with recession, periodic economic crises are closely bound to the inherent crisis of the whole economic structure and economic crises are closely bound to political and social crises. The article also notes that capitalist countries are now in a stage of economic recovery following a state of serious crisis and that although the monopoly capitalist state are applying numerous measures to stimulate economic development, these countries have still not overcome their economic crises.

LATE REPORT: FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

OW251307Y Hanoi International Service in English 1027 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] A news conference was held today in Ho Chi Minh City by the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry to introduce the crimes committed by the Cambodians against the Vietnamese from 1 to 20 January 1978. Thirty foreign newsmen were present at this news conference.



Speaking at the news conference Mr Ngo Dien, assistant to the foreign minister, drew public attention to the incursions conducted by Cambodia in many places such as Phu Cuong and Tinh Bien from 11 to 19 January.

On 18 January Cambodia attacked Ha Tien and (Giang Khanh) in Kien Giang Province. Worse still, Cambodia is still nibbling at the two areas. Ten to twelve kilometers deep in Vietnamese territory, Cambodians used long-range artillery to attack populated areas, killing both Vietnamese and Cambodians living along the border areas.

Mr. Ngo Dien said in face of this regrettable situation, the Vietnamese Government still perseveres in solidarity and friendship with the Cambodian people which has been built with blood. The Vietnamese Government is ready to sit down at the negotiating table to solve the border issue. Mr Ngo Dien called on friends of Vietnam and Cambodia to do their best to contribute to building the firm friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia. Only on this basis can the border issue be solved in the long term interests of the two nations for the sake of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Answering newsmen's questions, Mr Ngo Dien reiterated the (?close-bound) solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and dismissed as Cambodia's manufactured allegation about an Indochinese federation. Mr Ngo Dien also rejected Cambodia's accusation of Vietnamese expansionism.

#### LATE REPORT: HANOI RADIO THAI SERVICE REFUTES CAMBODIAN ALLEGATIONS

BK251230Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "An Excuse To Refuse Negotiations"]

[Text] Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, reiterated that the Vietnamese people consider the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia to be of very great significance to the preservation of Vietnam's independence. For this reason, the Vietnamese people, the VCP and the SRV Government have made and are making every effort to preserve their militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Cambodian people and to oppose the divisive maneuvers of the world's imperialists and reactionaries.

The SRV premier also stressed that negotiations on the border issue between the two countries are now a pressing requirement and that we are ready to immediately sit at the negotiating table with Cambodia at any level in order to settle the border issue together. This good intention of the SRV has been fully praised by worldwide opinion and is regarded as a great, creative idea which clearly demonstrates the SRV's brilliant stand. It is a reasonable and appropriate proposal for a solution to the current clashes initiated by the Cambodian side.

Unfortunately the SRV premier's friendly statement has been unscrupulously distorted by Democratic Cambodia. They resoundingly clamor that this is merely a state theory advocating mutual dependency and limited national sovereignty. They refuse negotiations while implementing an antagonistic policy toward Vietnam.

The SRV maintains that in pursuing the line of independence, a nation must demonstrate its policy of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. A nation cannot have freedom as long as it continues to oppress and dominate others. A country cannot have genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as long as it violates the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of others.



The vietnamese people shed blood and stalwartly fought for many decades for their national independence and freedom and simultaneously made significant contributions to the liberation tasks of other oppressed nations. Over a period of 50 years, the Vietnamese people carried most of the burden of self-sacrifice in the struggle to defeat the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists who wanted to turn the three Indochinese countries into colonies.

Nobody has forgotten the long days and nights of slavery under the yoke of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in each nation's struggle for survival, during which for generations the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples had to take up arms to fight and die together in the same bunkers for national independence and the prosperity of their countries.

Since the complete elimination of the aggressive imperialists enemy from their country, the Vietnamese people have been determined to build prosperity in their fatherland amidst peace and friendship with all countries near and far. Since the total liberation of the three Indochinese countries, the Vietnamese people have tried to promote and strengthen fraternal friendship with their two Indochinese neighbors and have respected their independence and sovereignty.

Premier Pham Van Dong has also stated that the more our people cherish their independence and freedom, the more they respect the independence and freedom of Cambodia.

It is now clear that [words indistinct] a state theory advocating mutual dependency and limited national sovereignty is the product of an antagonistic policy against the SRV people designed to deny the beautiful past realities which have bound the two nations together. This dark and dangerous adventurous policy will only benefit the imperialists and reactionaries who nurture great ambitions in Southeast Asia.

The Cambodian administration must quickly accept the SRV's proposal and immediately sit down at the negotiating table to peacefully settle the border issue between the two countries with a fraternal spirit. If not, they will come to know better than anyone else that their dark and adventurous policy is bound to collapse and definitely lead them to adverse consequences.

#### BRIEFS

NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS--Hanoi, Jan 15--Work has started on a new harbor on the Red River in Hanoi. The harbor is being built on the site of the present harbor. It will cover 24 hectares, with 9 piers to handle boats o up to 3,000 tons. It is expected to handle 1.3 million tons a year, twice the present capacity. The Hanoi electric motor factory has started working on three new products--a 37-kw motor for small cement plants; and a 12-kw motor for dredges. The factory is aiming for 2,640 motors of different types in the first quarter of this year, 610 more than the same period last year. An apatite mill with an annual output of 20,000 tons has been commissioned in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi. The mill's plan for this quarters is 2,000 tons. Ha Bac Province, northeast of Hanoi, has commissioned its first glazed tile factory which can make 5,000 tiles a year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW]

## MALTA WITHDRAWS ITS HIGH COMMISSIONER TO AUSTRALIA

OW241705Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] In Canberra today officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs refused to comment on the decision of the Maltese Government to withdraw its high commissioner from Australia. A statement issued by the Maltese Government yesterday said its high commissioner to Australia, Mr Joseph Forace, had been assigned to other duties. The Maltese high commission in Canberra will be headed by the charge d'affaires. REUTERS news agency quoted observers in Valletta, the Maltese capital, as saying relations between Australia and Malta have been cool since the Maltese prime minister, Mr Mintoff, said Australia had not helped his country. Radio Australia's Canberra office confirmed today that Australia had rejected Maltese requests for substantial development assistance. The decision was taken several months ago. Our Canberra office says Australia agreed, however, to provide training assistance for Maltese.

## AUSTRALIAN STATE OFFICIALS COMMENT ON POLICE, INTELLIGENCE FILES

OW190233Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The South Australian premier, Mr Dunstan, has called on the prime minister to order the immediate withdrawal of files collected on individuals by the South Australian Police Special Branch. This follows the sacking of the South Australian police commissioner, Mr (Salisbury), and the revelation that special branch police in the state compiled thousands of dossiers on private citizens in cooperation with ASIO, the Australian Security Intelligence agency. The Federal attorney general, Senator Durack, has called for a report on all aspects of the case as they affect ASIO.

In calling today for the prime minister to intervene, Mr Dunstan said many of the 20,000 dossiers drawn up by the special branch were scandalously inaccurate, going back in some cases more than 20 years. He added that it was more than likely that similar files were being kept in other states at the direct request of ASIO. Tonight, Mr Dunstan released copies of letters he had addressed to the premiers of all other states suggesting that they should order the destruction of secret police files.

The Queensland premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, in rejecting the calls for an inquiry, claimed the special branch did not open files on ordinary Queenslanders, but only on extremists. He said cooperation and exchanges between the Queensland Police and ASIO would continue. The West Australian police commissioner, Mr (O'Neil), said that although there was no such special branch in Western Australia, part of his police's job was to maintain surveillance of people who might break the law or endanger public well-being. He said the report on the South Australian situation would be closely studied.

Victoria's acting premier, Mr Thompson, said today there was no need for an inquiry into the police force's special branch. He said there was no evidence to warrant an inquiry and he had full confidence in the branch. Tasmania's minister for police, Mr Eric Barnard, said his state's special police branch, consisting of one detective sergeant, was not concerned with political objectives, but only with violent or potentially violent objectives. The New South Wales premier, Mr Neville Wran, today gave his police department's special branch a clean bill of health. Mr Wran said that a report from the privacy committee completely exonerated the special branch from the kind of activity which had caused the row in South Australia.

## EDUCATION MINISTER: 70 STUDENTS ARRESTED BY AUTHORITIES

## Halt Ordered to Politics on Campus

BK241647Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] Jakarta January 24 (AFP)--The Indonesian education minister disclosed that 70 (seventy) students have been arrested up to Monday [23 January] following actions taken by the government against so-called "subversion". Education Minister Syarif Thayeb told a meeting attended by Jakarta universities' rectors that so far seventy students were being held for investigations. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the national security agency (Kopkamtib) Admiral Sudomo, the chief of the state intelligence agency, General Yoga Sugama, and Attorney General Ali Said.

Agreement on the present situation was reportedly reached between the rectors and the government officials during the meeting that any rector unable to guide his students properly should resign.

Minister Thayeb said from now on students would not be allowed to indulge in politics in their campus. He said rectors have been instructed to "overhaul" the university board membership which was regarded to have caused the present upheaval. The minister said political activities inside the campus must cease in order to create "a healthy university life."

Thayeb, a lieutenant general of the army, said sanctions would be taken against rectors who failed to exercise their authority. Before the clamp down on student activities last weekend, students were free to hold political discussions and meetings inside their campus as part of their academic freedom.

The Indonesian Government has banned from circulation a "white book" issued last week by the students of the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) expressing opposition to the re-election of President Suharto next March. The Attorney General Ali Said issued a decision to this effect.

The ITB students' white book called on the various factions in the congress to nominate as next president and vice-president "national personages of proven ability and integrity to correct a situation mainly due to the existence of discrepancies in the society and the abuse of authority by certain public servants." The white book blamed political parties for having failed to take corrective measures. It stated that the heart's cry of the small people who have been living under the heels of the "elite" group, turned out not to have reached the government. To remove shortcomings and inequalities, the white book urged that the national leadership should be able to improve the government apparatus and system.

Copies of the ITB students' white book were handed over to 3000 students participating in a mass gathering at the ITB campus last week. The 3000 students repeated en masse a resolution expressing opposition to President Suharto and declaring he should not be nominated for re-appointment next March. The resolution read out was described as the most outspoken stand against Suharto so far.

## More University Activities Curtailed

BK241705Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jan. 24 (AFP)--The government Monday ordered the suspension of the upcoming rag weeks planned by universities and colleges throughout the country to welcome their freshmen at the start of the academic year.

The suspension order was announced by the minister for education and culture, Syarif Thayeb, after a meeting with university rectors as a follow-up to Monday's meeting with the chief of staff of the Command for Restoration of Security and Order (Kopkamtib).

Today's meeting agreed that the 70 students arrested during the past weekend for "subversive acts" would be allowed to return to class unless actually found guilty during the investigations--a fact which should be indicated by a formal letter from the military authorities to the university rector concerned. The meeting agreed that all activities normally executed by the student consultative councils--banned by order of Kopkamtib--would be carried out by the rectors and their assistants.

Campus life, meanwhile, appeared calm Tuesday and the campus walls were clean of anti-government posters. There appeared to have been no more arrests since the 70 were rounded up in a massive security operation over the past weekend. Troops still guarded strategic intersections and places without getting much attention from the people, who went about their business as normal.

#### Government To Brief Parliament

BK241533Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Indonesian parliament will hear a government explanation concerning the latest situation in Indonesia, including the action taken by the chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command to suspend the publication of seven Jakarta newspapers and the freezing of the activities of university student councils and senates throughout Indonesia. The government explanation is expected to be given during a plenary session of the parliament to be held either next Friday [27 January] or Saturday.

This was stated by the speaker of parliament, Adam Malik, when he received representatives of the young generation from North Sumatra at the parliament building in Jakarta this afternoon. He said that some people might be very surprised over the government actions, but the government has every reason for taking actions, which are in line with its authority. Adam Malik warned against worsening the situation. He said that the main national concern at present is the general meeting of the People's Consultative Assembly next March, and we have to make it a success.

#### Minister Praises Government Actions

BK241539Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Amir Machmud has said that the government actions taken to overcome the current situation are farsighted ones to save the national life, including its young generation. The minister stated this when he received representatives of the 1966 young generation and the professional organizations from North Sumatra at the Home Affairs Department this afternoon.

The Home Affairs Department spokesman, Faisal Tamin, told newsmen after the meeting that the minister reminded people not to misinterpret the definition of "inheritance" as [words indistinct]. The true definition of "inheritance" is the cultivation of Pancasila democracy, especially the individual qualities of faith, ideology, knowledge and dedication.

Commenting on the latest situation, Minister Amir Machmud said that we are confronted with a kind of attitude and conduct on the part of certain groups which exceeds what we can tolerate in preserving national safety. The minister recalled that Pancasila democracy has its own identity and cannot be compared with democracy in other countries.



He regretted that lately certain small groups have tried to destroy various aspects of Pancasila democracy, particularly its formal ones. The minister said that development cannot be separated from Pancasila democracy's survival. For this reason the success of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general meeting was an absolute necessity in order to achieve national consensus for the next stage of development. Concluding, the minister praised the method used by representatives of the Sumatra young generation and the professional organizations to convey their aspirations for being within the norms of the Pancasila democracy.

#### PANGGABEAN SPEECH WARNS AGAINST ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

BK241227Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1216 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[Text of speech by Defense Minister Gen Maraden Panggabean at 21 January Yogyakarta ceremony to transfer the post of commander of the Second Territorial Defense Command--recorded]

[Text] With the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, today we gather here to witness the ceremony to transfer the post of commander of the Second Territorial Defense Command from TNI [Indonesian National Army] Lt Gen Widodo to his successor, TNI Lt Gen Widjojo Sujono, and to install the new commander.

Today's transfer of command is inseparable from the overall policy regarding changes of command, based on the principle of changes in duties and territorial commands followed by the leadership of the Defense and Security Department of the ABRI [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia]

The ABRI's changes of command have been institutionalized because the ABRI always calls for its Defense and Security Department's wise leadership to attain systematic and well-oriented progress and to enhance the ABRI's dedication to the nation and the state.

So far the ABRI has successfully implemented its basic task of maintaining dynamic national stability, particularly national security, with a full sense of responsibility. Development is a series of evolutions toward progress. Development sometimes calls for reorganization. But it should be clear to all of us that reorganization is not the same as turbulence or confusion. Reorganization without turbulence and reorganization without confusion can be attained through dynamic stability.

From this platform I want to remind you that since the shortlived turbulence to suppress the G-30-S/PKI forces who rebelled, attempting to change Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in 1966, we have carried out many changes and large-scale reorganizations. In the ideological sector we have abandoned the Nasakom [acronym of nationalism-religion-communism] teaching and returned to the genuine implementation of Pancasila. In the political sector, after about a decade of efforts to simplify political organizations, we have reorganized social-political forces into two political parties and one functional group, democratically and according to law.

In the government sector the highest state institutions' authority has been redefined according to the spirit and letter of the 1945 Constitution. High state institutions and the highest of all state institutions--the people's Consultative Assembly, the parliament, the Supreme Advisory Council, the Financial Audit Board and the Supreme Court--are now regulated by law. Thus these institutions are constituted democratically and according to the constitution.

In the economic sector not only have we arrested economic deterioration and left economic stagnation behind but we have also been able to constantly increase development; and the people have begun to enjoy an improvement in public welfare.



In the social-cultural sector progress has not been small. In the domestic security sector, during the past decade we have enjoyed the most tranquil situation since independence.

In the foreign policy sector we have abandoned the axis policy and straightened out implementation of our independent and active foreign policy. We now play a positive role in our friendly relations with countries in both the western and eastern blocs, the nonaligned countries, the Middle Eastern countries and our neighboring countries-- particularly those in ASEAN.

It is clear that there have been many changes and reorganizations, but it is also clear that these have been carried out in an orderly, well-oriented and controlled manner without creating any turbulence or confusion. It is also clear that we have been able to maintain dynamic stability. We must be truly aware of the importance of this dynamic stability, because only with dynamic stability can development be carried out smoothly, safely and be further accelerated. It would be impossible for us to carry out development under turbulent and confused conditions.

The ABRI is the people's son; it was born and raised by the people. Therefore the ABRI serves the people's interests and their will. The ABRI cannot tolerate threats or disturbances to the people's interests and will, which would constitute a betrayal of the armed forces. In sum the ABRI feels that its historic duty is to provide security, create a calm atmosphere and encourage the people to carry out development under the government's guidance.

Since the dynamic stability which I have just described is a prerequisite for the continuity of development, the ABRI as a defense-security instrument is fully determined to maintain this dynamic stability. As a social force and as a force that takes part in defending our independence and safeguarding the aspirations of our independence, the ABRI calls on all social forces and all levels of society to jointly maintain and solidify this dynamic stability.

In this connection we should develop sound democratic and strong constitutional lives and abide by the law. We should together develop these activities since they are required by the 1945 Constitution. We should follow this path because only in this way can we safely reorganize and make progress, thereby growing into a strong and united nation.

Both as an instrument of the state and as a social force, the ABRI reiterates its determination to abide by democracy, the constitution and the law as contained in the ABRI statement, issued with a full sense of responsibility, on 15 December 1977. It is not necessary for me here to repeat the contents of that statement.

It was the duty of the ABRI to sincerely issue that brotherly warning because of indications that there is a small group in society who have misused democracy. If permitted to continue, this could lead to unconstitutional activities. As an instrument of the state the ABRI has the duty to respect the democratic rights of each citizen, uphold the constitution and abide by the law.

As a social force, according to the ABRI's own definition in its Sapta Marga [seven-point pledge], the ABRI upholds democracy and abides by the constitution and the law. But the ABRI is aware that democracy does not mean unrestricted freedom; democracy must be carried out with a sense of responsibility. The ABRI rejects the view that democracy is merely freedom for freedom's sake. The ABRI also rejects the use of democracy as a mask for slander, insults, besmirching people's good names and degrading the prestige of the head of state, the government apparatus and the people's representative councils. These kinds of activities have no connection at all with democracy. On the contrary these activities belittle the law and contravene good manners. Such activities, if permitted to continue, will certainly create confusion and, consequently, suffering for the majority of the people.

As an instrument of the state and as a social force the ABRI respects different opinions, because these show that we have active minds, but it rejects exploitation and sharpening of different opinions because this can destroy national unity. Differences of opinion should be discussed honestly, coolly and with the good intention to seek what is right, good and in the common interest. Both as an instrument of the state and a social force the ABRI respects differing opinions on the methods and goals of current development. The ABRI respects the aspirations of all social forces or groups. These aspirations must be channelled democratically, constitutionally and through lawful channels.

What I have just said forms the ABRI's basic attitude. The ABRI continues to respect the inner feelings and aspirations of students, political parties, the functional group and other groups; but it will react firmly against anyone who tries to impose his will on others without due respect to their democratic rights, by disregarding constitutional methods and by violating the law. Were these methods permitted to continue, it would certainly create confusion in society which in turn would frustrate development. The ABRI will not permit a handful of people to irresponsibly ignite a spark which in the end would scorch the entire nation.

Failure of development would mean keeping the people farther away from the welfare of which they dream; it would destroy all the positive achievements which we have attained with much difficulty. It could perhaps set our nation back 10 to 20 years.

We condemn the imposition of an individual's will on others and the assumption of an attitude of superiority since these endanger the growth of democratic life. The degradation of the regional legislature's prestige by a group of students in Bandung and the threat by a group of students in Jakarta not to recognize parliament and the People's Consultative Assembly, should representative assemblies refuse to follow their will, are the seeds of unconstitutional activities. There was also an attempt by several students to see the president to convey their views by using undemocratic language--harsh and threatening language. This could also lead to unconstitutional activities, the dissemination of national disunity and the use of force.

As a servant of the people, as a force safeguarding the growth of democracy, as the guardian of the constitution and as a law enforcement agency, the ABRI listens with great tolerance and determination to the aspirations expressed by the people in society, including those voiced by the college students. But as I said just now, the latest developments have pointed to different things. The ABRI has valued the critical attitude of the young generation and their sensitive attitude toward social issues. These attitudes are very important to our future generations and to future national leaders, but such views must be based on (?academic and intelligent thinking).

On the campuses students can function as a moral force to encourage reforms. However, if their activities cross campus boundaries and if outside groups enter campus grounds, the students will then lose their status as a moral force and instead become a political force. Once politics enters the campus, the campus itself loses its academic significance, because it is then dominated by political activities.

The ABRI wishes to recall at this point that the political temperature actually began to rise before, during and after the general elections. It has continued to rise in anticipation of the People's Consultative Assembly's plenary session in March of this year.

In the beginning there were those who said that there was no need to hold a general election. They even said that it would be better not to hold a general election. Nevertheless the government was fully convinced that a general election be held because a general election is one of the democracy's important requirements. Moreover general election was ordered by the people through a People's Consultative Assembly decree.

The growth of democracy is indeed the call of [words indistinct].

General elections were held; they proceeded in an orderly and smooth fashion according to law; it was a direct, general, free and secret election, as required by law. In spite of all this there were those who alleged that the general election was unfairly conducted. All those who ran, cast ballots and witnessed ballot counting at the voting places can testify to the falseness of these allegations.

If there were any shortcomings in the conduct of the general election, it is the duty of all of us to improve on it in future. Developing democracy is just like developing a country: It calls for improvement toward perfection.

Prior to the general election the state security agencies succeeded in unearthing the so-called "Komando Jihad" [Holy War Command] and the case of Fahmi Basja. At that time there were those who alleged that the "Komando Jihad" was a mere fabrication, or that it was advanced by the government itself with the intention of suppressing a certain group in the general election.

In truth the government and particularly the ABRI as a state instrument were dutybound to protect all groups and participants in the general election since establishing democracy is in their interest. It is their belief that a sound democracy will further enhance national resilience and further speed up development, because support will be given by a wide section of society. The security agencies have done their utmost to completely bring this case to light, thereby eliminating a threat to national security and restoring the good names of those in society who had been thought to have been involved in this dangerous activity.

I do not wish to influence the court which is currently trying the case, but the state security agencies which investigated the case have disclosed that the "Komando Jihad" had made a request to a foreign country for assistance of not less than 12 trillion [figure as heard] [rupiah] and 300,000 firearms--I repeat 300,000 firearms. The objective of this movement is very clear; namely, to carry out a war against the legitimate government.

Now that the plenary session of the People's Consultative Assembly in March is approaching, various rumours have been spread. Serious charges have been made against the government. In Bandung a small group of college students has even accused the government of having deviated from the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. Actually it is the prerogative of the People's Consultative Assembly to judge whether or not the government has deviated from the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila.

In March the People's Consultative Assembly will hold its plenary session. It is going to assess the president's performance, establish the broad outlines of state policy and elect the president and vice president. Therefore all of us must try to safeguard the plenary session and make it a success.

The ABRI again wishes to ask all groups to exercise restraint. Please do not create disorders and do not get involved in disorders. Do not spread slander and do not react hastily to slander. It was for this reason that the ABRI issued its 15 December 1977 statement. It has been fortunate for the ABRI that the statement has been widely supported by all sections in society.

This is proof of the complete trust the people have in the ABRI. It proves that the ABRI was actually articulating the inner voice of the public at large. It shows that the people denounce the activity of any group which is undemocratic or does not esteem the constitution. It also indicates that the people, with the ABRI as their nucleus, will destroy any activity undermining Pancasila democracy or contradicting the 1945 Constitution. The ABRI is deeply moved and humbly thanks the people very much for their trust and determination. The ABRI will not abuse that trust.

Enlisted men, noncommissioned officers and officers: Particularly in connection with the transfer of the command post today, I wish to remind all of you of the basic task of the defense territorial command. As the major command of integrated defense and security operations within a specified territorial boundary, the defense territorial command has the basic task of defending the territory under its jurisdiction and so must be capable of extensively and continuously carrying out defense and security operations in its territory. In the framework of carrying out this basic task, the defense territorial command develops (the lower commands and their areas), defends the territory and maintains security in it.

It is within the framework of this basic task that I hope that the Second Defense Territorial Command will be able to make use of the physical, material, political and economic as well as mental and spiritual potentials of the territory, the strategic geographic position of the territory, forming a shield for the southern part of the archipelago; the fact that it is the site of the nation's capital and the center of government administration; the people's political, economic and cultural capabilities; the territory's demographic potential, comprising more than 60 percent of the Indonesian population and so forth.

I ask the Second Defense Territorial Command to make maximum use of all the potentials in this territory, thereby continuing to safeguard and contribute to the successful convocation of the People's Consultative Assembly plenary session this March, and the implementation of all its decrees.

Further increase your vigilance and enhance national preparedness! Always preserve close unity between the ABRI and the people, and between all ABRI units in this territory. Act with prudence, firmness and fairness when dealing with problems!

On this occasion I wish again to ask the public at large in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Second Defense Territorial Command to help safeguard and contribute to the successful convocation of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly plenary session. Please be calm and be vigilant, so that you will not become the easy prey of baseless political issues. Do not get involved in negative activities which can further muddle the situation. Your positive actions, which can help reduce unrest and tension for the sake of our safety and interest, are welcome.

Let us prove to ourselves that the Indonesian nation, which adheres to the morals dictated by Pancasila and which is highly civilized, is capable of attaining the goals of our common struggle in the spirit of mutual cooperation and consultation, not by extreme acts and certainly not by forceful means.

**Let us maintain a peaceful atmosphere so that the People's Consultative Assembly can with composure and wisdom make decisions which will determine the future we aspire to, a future which will bring more happiness to the whole nation.**

Lt Gen Widodo: You have carried out your duties as commander of the Second Defense Territorial Command well and with a great sense of responsibility. I wish to thank you and express my highest regard for everything you have done. I am convinced that everything you have experienced in the past will be a great asset to you in performing your work in future.

Lt Gen Widjojo Sujono: The leadership of the Defense and Security Affairs Department and the ABRI now entrusts you with the post of commander of the Second Defense Territorial Command.



## YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT DORONJSKI CONTINUES VISIT

## Talks with Suharto

LD242030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 24 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, January 24, TANJUG--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, was received this morning by Indonesian President General Suharto.

During their talk they exchanged views on some of the most topical international problems and on certain aspects of relations between the two countries. Special attention, it is understood was accorded to developments in trouble-spot areas like the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, and the larger area of Southeast Asia. Conflicts, especially those between non-aligned countries, should be settled peacefully, in line with non-aligned policy's objectives and principles, it was pointed out. President Suharto informed his visitor on developments in Southeast Asia and on the current activity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its efforts to promote economic and cultural cooperation among its members.

Vice-President Doronjski acquainted President Suharto with Yugoslavia's views on disarmament problems. Within this context, preparations for the special United Nations General Assembly disarmament session and preparations for the Belgrade non-aligned foreign ministers conference were discussed in particular.

Both President Suharto and Vice-President Doronjski are understood to have emphasized the need for non-aligned countries to reinforce their unity and close their ranks in order to be even more successful in helping resolve major international problems.

## Talks with Malik

LD242032Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 24 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, January 24, TANJUG--Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski today conferred with chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Indonesian parliament and former Foreign Minister Adam Malik.

Doronjski and Malik exchanged opinions and information on a large number of current international issues of interest to the two countries as well as to the whole non-aligned movement. On this occasion, the need for the united and greater engagement of non-aligned countries was stressed, both in the solution of acute problems in today's world, as well as in seeking new roads of struggle for a new international economic order.

## Hamengku Buwono Hosts Dinner

LD241750Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 24 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jakarta--Hamengku Buwono, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, gave a formal dinner this evening at the state palace in honor of Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SPRY Presidency, his wife and members of his entourage. The presence of members of the government, the parliament as well as other prominent personalities was noted at the dinner. During the dinner, which took part in a cordial atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.



Replying to the toast of his host, Vice President Stevan Doronjski thanked him for the welcome and the exceptional attention accorded him and his entourage.

Stressing that relations between the two countries have been developing successfully for over two decades, in line with principles which had become the substance of non-aligned policy, Doronjski said that the Bandung Conference and the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade symbolized in the best possible way the closeness of our countries. These two historical gatherings offered a new vision of international relations based on justice, respect for independence and sovereignty of all countries, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, mutual cooperation and understanding." He stressed the significance of the visit paid by President Suharto to Yugoslavia in 1975 and added that economic relations between the two countries continue to improve, providing encouragement for fresh efforts.

Doronjski went on to say that the nonaligned movement is increasingly affirmed as a significant factor in present-day international relations. "The knowledge is becoming increasingly evident that without nonaligned countries the key problems of today's world can no longer find a lasting solutions because the activity of the nonaligned movement as an independent factor today reflects the real interests of the entire international community. We are convinced that the role of the nonaligned countries will continue to strengthen and grow despite pressures which are being exerted on it from various quarters."

Vice President Doronjski then went on to say that Yugoslavia, as the host country of the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, is interested in a continuous exchange of views with Indonesia and other nonaligned countries. The aim of this, Doronjski said, is to have the conference make a full contribution to the movement's more efficient activity on the international scene. This is all the more important since this conference also represents the beginning of preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit to be held in Havana next year.

Speaking about the complex nature of international relations and of the tendency to have detente only in one part of the world and in relations primarily between great powers, Doronjski also expressed concern about the growing arms race. In this context he stressed the significance of the nonaligned countries' initiative to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly on this problem. He also stressed the significance of the struggle waged by the nonaligned for the solution of issues on the establishment of a new international economic order.

Speaking about world crises, Doronjski said that in the Middle East only initiatives based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights could be successful. In this context he said that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved without the participation of the PLO.

At the end of his toast, Doronjski expressed the conviction that relations between the two countries would continue to strengthen in the bilateral sphere as well as within the framework of the nonaligned countries. He then raised his glass to the health of President Suharto, Vice President Hamengku Buwono and to the further progress of Indonesia and of cooperation and close relations between Yugoslavia and Indonesia.

#### VISITING TURKISH MPS MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK201558Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Turkey hopes to expand economic and cultural ties with Indonesia in the future. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister ad interim Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in Jakarta today following a meeting with a visiting Turkish parliamentary mission.

At the meeting the Turkish legislators also asked about the current situation in Southeast Asia, especially since Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to Indonesia. In response Minister Mochtar said that the visit had been welcomed, because it had been made in their effort to approach other Southeast Asian countries.

#### Tour of East Timor

BK241245Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Turkey fully supports the integration of East Timor into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. This was stated by the visiting chairman of the Turkish Senate, Sirri Atalay, who is leading a Turkish Senate delegation now on a visit to Indonesia.

The Turkish Senate delegation visited East Timor for 2 days and witnessed actual conditions as well as the progress achieved by East Timor following its integration with Indonesia.

Speaking of his impressions after his visit to Indonesia, the Turkish Senate chairman said that Indonesia and Turkey had agreed to further expand the existing cooperation between the two countries in the political, cultural, social, scientific and economic fields. He was also deeply impressed by the progress and development recorded by Indonesia under the leadership of President Suharto.

#### BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID--Ujungpandang, Jan 16--The Canadian Government is offering CDLR [Canadian dollar] 250 million in aid for the materialisation of projects in Indonesia within the next 5 years. At the conclusion of a week-long visit to various places in South Sulawesi, Canadian Ambassador Glen Shortliffe said here that the aid is for transportation, water resources and power. The Canadian envoy is studying possibilities of 50 projects in different parts of Indonesia. Shortliffe was also inspecting a number of projects in South Sulawesi being completed with Canadian aid. The projects include 39 large bridges (CDLR 9 million, including CDLR 725,000 in grant for survey), the Tonasa cement plant (CDLR 70 million), a cement terminal (CDLR 10 million), regional development study (CDLR 3 million), an animal disease research institute in Maros (CDLR 1 million), and other projects (CDLR 400,000). [Jakarta ANTIARA in English 0747 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK]

PERTAMINA OIL EXPLORATION--Pertamina will continue to step up oil exploration in the Prabumulih and Plaju areas of Sumatra. Pertamina's second region coordinator, Saiman Sadjiman, said exploration of new oilfields is necessary to cover the 10-15 percent annual decrease in output of old oil wells. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK]

ADB LOANS--As of the end of December 1977 the Asian Development Bank had given loans to Indonesia totalling \$517.9 million to finance various development projects. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK]

SOUTH KALIMANTAN EXPORTS--South Kalimantan in 1977 exported various commodities valued at \$127.9 million--an increase of about 37 percent over the previous year. The South Kalimantan trade service chief attributed the increase to the expansion of marketing of South Kalimantan goods in Europe. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK]

SOUTH SUMATRA FISH EXPORTS--In 1977 South Sumatra exported fish products valued at \$7.1 million--up from \$5.1 million in 1976. The South Sumatra fish marketing chief said shrimp accounted for 90 percent of the exports. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## RADIO REPORTS SOVIET SATELLITE DISINTEGRATION

BK250913Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] U.S. planes have found no initial traces of radiation last night in their search for the remains of a nuclear-powered Soviet spy satellite that fell from orbit into the atmosphere above a remote region of northwest Canada. The satellite, streaking vividly and soundlessly across the predawn sky, had raised some fears of radioactive contamination. Canadian and U.S. officials said there was probably no serious danger.

Admiral (R.H. Falls), chief of the Canadian defense staff, said a U.S. U-2 reconnaissance plane and a military Boeing-707 carrying radiation detectors, circled the estimated impact area but had not detected any radiation. Admiral (Falls) said the center of the search area was about 34 miles east of the eastern tip of Great Slave Lake and about 200 miles east of Yellow Knife, which is 850 miles north of the U.S. border.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency said the Cosmos 954 satellite had been designed to self-destruct in the event of such a fall. The agency said it had ceased to exist.

## SINGAPORE

## RADIO COVERS STORY ON ILL-FATED SOVIET SATELLITE

BK251025Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union has confirmed the re-entry of a nuclear-powered Cosmos satellite in Canada. It said it was designed to be fully destroyed before reaching the earth. In the first official word on the incident, TASS says Cosmos 954 carried a small nuclear nonexplosive unit intended as an energy source for the instruments on board. It was in the course of the satellite's flight outside the zone of radio visibility of the Soviet tracking facilities that it sharply depressurized for reasons unknown, with the result that it came down in an unplanned manner.

## Update Report

BK251346Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Canadian Government has complained to the Soviet Union Embassy in Ottawa about a lack of advanced warning on the crippled Soviet nuclear-powered satellite which broke up over northern Canada. In a verbal message to the Soviet ambassador, Mr Yakovlev, the Canadian External Affairs Department expressed concern that there might still be a danger to human life from the nuclear-powered generator in the satellite. The United States and Canada have launched a major search for traces of the Soviet spy satellite in Canada's arctic woods.

Cosmos 954 is believed to have come down about 100 km east of Yellow Knife, capital of the Northwest Territory. But officials said their is little chance of finding anything from the satellite, which was about the size of a big television set. Two U.S. aircraft are carrying out high-altitude patrols with sensors to see if the atmosphere has been contaminated. Canada's chief of defense staff Admiral (Robert Falls) said he hoped to have (?a firm word) on possible fallout hazard by tomorrow. He said there is a possibility that some of the uranium, one of the heaviest of elements, might have survived the searing heat of atmospheric friction and reached the ground.

## MARCOS MAY SCRAP BAN ON POLITICAL DETAINEES IN ELECTIONS

OW250518Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan 25 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos may scrap his controversial decree banning political detainees from running in elections in the Philippines, it was reported here today. Calls for the lifting of the ban came amid preparations here for regional elections scheduled for April 2 to form a 192-man interim National Assembly which will be the first legislative body in the country since Mr Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

Solicitor (attorney) General Estelito P. Mendoza told a public hearing being conducted by the watchdog commission on elections (Comelec) on proposed election guidelines he had recommended the repeal of the disputed presidential decree. The Manila newspaper DAILY EXPRESS quoted presidential palace "insiders" as saying Mr Marcos was inclined to revoke the ban.

At Tuesday's hearing, former politicians who lost their power when martial law came urged the revival of political parties during the April 2 elections. One academician, Professor Salvador Gonzales, said a democracy without political parties "is a joke" and that "a party-less democracy is a party-less democracy susceptible to political rape."

## POLITICAL PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN 2 APR ELECTIONS

OW241447Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Former Senator Ramon Mitra said today the Liberal Party has been encouraged by the assurances given by the Commission on Elections [Comelec] regarding the credibility of the coming interim Batasang Pambansa [National Legislature] elections. Mitra issued the statement after attending a consultation meeting called by the Comelec together with representatives of the Nacionalista Party [NP] and the Citizens Party. Commenting on the 2 April elections the former senator said that the Liberal Party has 10 prospective candidates in metro Manila.

On the other hand Nacionalista Party Secretary General Constancio Castaneda said his party is definitely participating in the elections. He said the NP national directorate will meet as soon as the new election code has been promulgated.

## DEFENSE SECRETARY ORDERS PURGE OF 'ERRING' TROOPS

OW150525Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan 25 (AFP)--Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered a purge of erring soldiers following recent armed clashes among troopers assigned to fight Moslem separatist rebels in Mindanao, southern Philippines.

A Defense Department announcement Tuesday said Mr Enrile had issued a memorandum to Armed Forces Chief Gen Romeo Espino expressing "deep concern" over the incidents which he said indicated a "breakdown of discipline in the armed forces."

Eight soldiers died in a gunbattle on Jan 4 in the southern seaport city of Zamboanga between two groups of soldiers following an alleged dispute at a military checkpoint over confiscated contraband goods.



Last Jan 7 Mindanao army trainees on rest and recreation leave in Samar Province, central Philippines, engaged constabulary (national police) troopers in a shootout inside a drinking pub. No casualties, however, were reported in the incident.

Mr Enrile ordered Gen Espino to take immediate remedial steps to prevent "such deplorable incidents" in the future and to punish the erring troopers.

Under the articles of war, military authorities may order the immediate discharge and prosecution of erring personnel. Since President Ferdinand Marcos proclaimed martial law in 1972, more than 2,000 soldiers have been sacked or punished for various abuses.

#### MOSLEM REBELS STEP UP ATTACKS IN SOUTH

OW251215Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan. 25 (AFP)--Moslem rebels stepped up their attacks in strife-torn southern Philippines, burning and sacking a village and raiding a military outpost on Tawi-Tawi Island, the Defense Department said today. A military communique carried by the official PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY said the Moro National Liberation Front guerrillas fled with more than 30,000 pesos (4,000 U.S. dollars) in cash and an undetermined of personal property. The looting and burning occurred Tuesday in the Suka-Suka village of Sapa-Sapa township on Tawi-Tawi, more than 960 km (600 miles) south of Manila.

A combined team of policemen and constabulary (National Guard) troops were dispatched to the scene and engaged the dissidents in a seven-hour gunbattle. Both sides suffered one dead each. The rebels were also believed to have sustained several wounded. Another group of guerrillas on board three pumpboats attacked a constabulary detachment in the Sapa-Sapa village of Banaran Tungkusong, killing a Moslem soldier. The troopers fought back, inflicting undertermined casualties on the insurgents, the communique said.

#### BRIEFS

NEW BELGIAN, IRAQI ENVOYS--Belgium this morning disclosed its decision to triple its loan arrangements with the Philippines. Belgian Ambassador (Wilfred Baton) said this decision is aimed at expanding trade between the two countries and to help the Philippines in implementing its development programs. The Belgian ambassador made the disclosure during the presentation of his credentials to President Marcos at Malacanang. [Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW] President Marcos today received the credentials of the new ambassador of Iraq to the Philippines, Safa' Salih al-Falaki. The Iraqi ambassador said his country is interested in deepening Philippine-Iraqi ties in the cultural, economic and political fields. [Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW]

AID TO NIGERIA--President Marcos today agreed to extend all the necessary technical assistance to the Republic of Nigeria, particularly in fishery and rice culture. This follows a request made by Brigadier General Yar'adua, chief of staff of the supreme headquarters and the number-two man of Nigeria. During his courtesy call at Malacanang, the Nigerian official also extended an invitation to President Marcos to make a visit to Nigeria. The president in return extended an invitation to the Nigerian head of state to visit the Philippines. The chief executive directed his cabinet to negotiate with the Nigerian official so that a technical cooperation agreement would be concluded before the Nigerian leaves tomorrow. [Text] [Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW]



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